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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Talks States Union

Disarmament Session Goes on

Economy League Fights Bonus

Manchukuo Cuts Off Chinese

Briton Flies 8½ Miles Up

U. S. Hails Its Constitution

WHILE world statesmen gather for League sessions and the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Europe hums with stories of changes that may occur in troubled Germany. Berlin believes the Cabinet of barons considers breaking up the German nation into a "union of states" somewhat resembling the pre-war administration. It is said the large south German states would welcome a greater independence, including financial autonomy. The return of the Hohenzollerns may be involved. The moves being considered are those of the von Papen Cabinet—The earnest, many-factioned German people has yet to find and make articulate its voice.

¶ Geneva finds that the formal refusal of Germany to participate will not halt the work of the Disarmament Conference. Germany's representatives will be moving among the delegates of the Conference, who also come for the League sessions, and it is believed the exchange of notes between Germany and France will afford the basis for an understanding. Carrying out her threat to rearm, Germany orders the laying of the keel of another "pocket" battleship. This ship is already an active weapon—It will keep statesmen's attention on the German question until something is settled.

¶ The National Economy League, officers of which are former President Coolidge and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, comes out against present payment of the veterans' bonus. To yield to the American Legion would "mark a surrender of the interests of the public at large to the dictates of an organized minority." A long statement sets forth how $1,000,000,000 a year is already being spent for ex-service men. The league outlines its program—It will fight the bonus issue to a finish.

¶ Britain sees Government candidates win in the Twickenham by-election, but by a greatly reduced majority. The change in public feeling is ascribed to dissatisfaction with high tariffs and the lack of vigor in pushing disarmament. But back of these is probably the fundamental thing seen in other elections in other nations—The vote that hits at the party in power, not because it is to blame, but because the suffering voter feels he must whang something as a protest.

¶ The Changchun Government orders 30 Chinese customs officials at Dairen to leave Manchukuoan territory. The new state's flag flies above the customs house and it prepares to collect and retain all revenues as its own. Chinese leaders at Nanking are stunned at Changchun's announcement that all Chinese goods entering Manchuria must pay duties. Japan apparently expects Manchukuo to show its independence in one respect at least—in collecting sufficient money to pay its own way.

¶ Bristol, Eng., sees Capt. Cyril Uwins, noted British flier, set a new airplane altitude record at nearly 45,000 feet. The aviator, wearing electrically-heated clothing, with a special oxygen-pumping appliance affixed to his 550-horsepower motor, finds himself flying safely in 100 degrees of frost when up eight and one-half miles. Uwins believes he might have reached Piccard's balloon record of 10 miles if he had not been forced down by a primitive lack in this new area—not a single gas station among the stars.

¶ Gov. Dan Turner of Iowa refuses troops and Sioux City authorities continue the struggle with striking farmers who still picket the roads. After a month's efforts the National Farmers' Holiday Association has had but slight effect in halting the flow of farm products to market. Damaged trucks, jail sentences and hard feelings, rather than increased prices, have been the results. The experience of the strike leaders is a customary one—They fail when they try to make men accept by force a theory they wouldn't accept through reasoning.

¶ Constitution Day is celebrated throughout the United States. Governors of states and other speakers extol the document on which the nation has come to power. Millions of school children thrill to the story of the Constitution. They see again the venerable Benjamin Franklin pleading with the weary and discouraged delegates at Philadelphia. They see the disheartened ones try once more, complete and adopt what they regard as an undistinguished compromise. Then they see that document, forged in fire, lift the nation and more—become the great corner stone and inspirer of popular government throughout the world.

## Film Sales Method Used by Pearl Men

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Bagdad, Irak

ARAB pearl dealers, who are to be seen walking about the streets of the gulf towns with their pearls secreted in small knotted bags, have turned to film industry methods to aid them in selling their wares on a slow market. If a prospective customer wants a good pearl, he has to buy a number of inferior ones, this being the only means of disposing of the less valuable pearls.

This "block-booking" system has been adopted by the pearl merchants to counteract quiet trade conditions. The pearling season this year has not been up to standard, although the catch and quality have been normal.

## Limit on Arms To Go Ahead Without Reich

### London Opinion Forecasts Discussion by Powers at Geneva Meetings

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Sept. 17—Germany's definite refusal to participate in the work of the Disarmament Conference bureau does not make further progress toward arms reduction and limitation impossible, it is felt here.

Geneva next week and for the remainder of the month will be the meeting place of the world's statesmen, including the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath. They will be here for the meeting of the organizing committee of the Disarmament Conference on Wednesday, but the League of Nations Council meets Friday and the Assembly the following Monday. It is inconceivable that Germany's demand for arms equality and withdrawal from the conference should not be leading topics of discussion. The general impression is that some way can be devised of conciliating German demands and the French response thereto.

There is no indication that the organizing committee intends to postpone its meeting as the result of Germany's abstention. Proposal from British sources for a separate conference to consider the German attitude does not appear to be making headway. Baron von Neurath probably will not care to raise the question of arms equality in the League Council, but he is certain to discuss it privately with other statesmen and it may lead to debate in the League Assembly.

The result of Germany's stand from a Geneva viewpoint is that the Reich has abandoned the Disarmament Conference, in which practically all of the powers, including the United States, are represented, for the League Assembly with a limited membership.

One way of bringing Germany back into touch with all of the parties would be through the disarmament committee of the League. With the Reich represented on that committee, states not members of the League could be invited to participate in its deliberations. There is precedent for this. The United States once authorized Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister at Berne, to sit on this committee. It remains to be seen whether Washington would approve such arrangement again.

## Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### *53—Who Are Responsible for the Disrespect for Law, Those Who Support It, or Those Who Flout It?*

ON ANY question in the world except liquor, every one would call that an absurd question. If anyone is in doubt on this point, let him try a few experiments. Let him ask his friends, for example, who is responsible for the disrespect for laws against theft—those who make and support these laws, or those who break them or connive with those who break them by buying stolen goods? Let our experimenter keep a record of the answers which he receives to this question.

Or take the narcotics law. It is widely disobeyed. Ask your friends: Who is responsible for the disrespect for that law—those who show respect for it, or those who show disrespect? The question seems to answer itself. Try the same question with respect to the white slave law, the anti-gambling law, the anti-spitting law, or any law which your friends are not themselves flouting.

Liquor is known to have the physiological effect of paralyzing the higher brain centers when actually taken internally. It seems to produce a kind of mental paralysis in those who defend it, even when not actually taken.

## State Enforcement Repeal Found Crippling to Dry Act

### Massachusetts 'Hamstrung' by Throwing Burden on Single Court—New York Made Wide Open—Backers Cry Loudest Against Lawlessness

Prohibition enforcement in Massachusetts has been "hamstrung" by repeal of the state enforcement act, according to Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and similar conditions, he says, exist in other states which have dropped their laws supporting the federal enforcement act.

Yet, he points out, the very persons who worked for and succeeded in denying state aid to the Government in upholding prohibition now cite liquor lawlessness as evidence that "prohibition can't be enforced."

"It is obvious," he says, "that repeal of state enforcement acts does not facilitate the enforcement of prohibition. Liquor lawlessness is encouraged and stimulated and the end is not yet."

States which have repealed their enforcement acts, he adds, and which do not have the advantage of separate regulations, such as the Massachusetts law against sale without license, find conditions even worse.

An eminent example, he says, is New York, where in the 21 months during which its enforcement act was in effect, enforcement reached a highly efficient stage. Conditions now, he declared, indicate the result of withdrawing this state support.

Mr. George W. Ochs-Oakes, editor and writer, Mr. Davis says, is authority for the following statement regarding the New York situation:

"During the life of the Mullan-Gage law there were 6454 indictments in the state courts for violation of this law, and 4631 convictions. The numerous convictions in the state courts brought realization to the saloon keepers, whisky dealers and their political allies that the prohibition law was not a futile gesture; it was beginning to mean what it said. They suddenly awoke to the fact that the whisky traffic was really in danger.

"At once they began to mobilize their forces. They had been knocked groggy by the first impact of constitutional prohibition, yet they quickly recovered and gave the word to their vast swarm of political henchmen, who always are subservient and the willing tools of the

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## G. O. P. CAUSES SPEECH SHIFT BY ROOSEVELT

### Hoover Silver Telegram Nullifies Proposed Salt Lake Subject

By RICHARD L. STROUT
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 17—A rehabilitation program for the country's railroads will be the subject of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's principal address here tonight. The speech will be delivered in the famous Tabernacle and will be the second of the formal addresses of the Democratic candidate on his present tour of the country. The first was his farm speech in Topeka.

Arrival at Salt Lake City late last evening marked a new stage in the Governor's progress. He has now entered the "doubtful" tier of western states, after his active campaign in such territories as Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming and the like, which party leaders now stoutly insist will be on the Democratic side election day.

From now on, with the exception of Montana, as the Democratic candidate penetrates deeper into the far West, touching Idaho, Washington and Oregon and then swinging down through California, he will be in territory normally safely Republican, and the reaction which he elicits will be watched with keenest interest.

Governor Roosevelt's speech for tonight was originally scheduled to deal with silver, a paramount issue before western mining states. However, 12 hours before his arrival, the Republicans sprang a surprise with publication of a telegram from President Hoover to Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, declaring that preliminary arrangements were complete for joining the London economic conference, at which silver will be discussed. Apparently advance word had reached Republicans that Governor Roosevelt would take up silver, for the telegram from the White House, and Senator Smoot's accompanying comment, dealt with the party's own record on the subject. Mr. Hoover, for example, said in concluding his telegram:

"After these many years of inability to get other nations to join in considering the question, it has been accomplished by this Administration."

The telegram brought prompt counter-attack from Democrats who charged the Administration had actually done little to aid silver states. However, either because of the Republican move, or for other reasons, the transportation problem was switched for the major discussion in the speech tonight.

During a two-hour stop at Cheyenne Governor Roosevelt repeated his determination to aid agriculture as well as industry.

## Stock Exchange In $21,000,000 Suit

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Suit for $21,000,000 was instituted today against the New York Stock Exchange, its president, its treasurer, and 40 members of its governing committee.

The suit, which was filed by Pirnie Simons & Co., brokers and stock sales promoters, charged violation of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

The plaintiff charges that through resolution of the governing committee the defendants in effect established a boycott on a selected portfolio plan which the plaintiff corporation had devised, advertised and promoted for the sale and distribution of stock throughout the country.

Demand is made in the suit for three times the alleged $4,000,000 actual damages sustained as a result of the boycott and three times $3,000,000 of punitive damages. Costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees are also asked.

## CRIMINALS FIND JERSEY CITY NO LINGERING SPOT

### Police Activity Results in Freedom From Racketeering

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16—Prompt and vigorous action against racketeering schemes in Jersey City has won for this municipality a wide reputation as "the city that smashed the rackets." Gangsters from the Atlantic to the Pacific warn one another to keep out of Jersey City because it is a bad place for gunmen and racketeers.

This reputation has been won at the cost of untiring vigilance on the part of every member of the Police Department, working in unison under the leadership of Mr. Thomas J. Wolfe, chief of police, who assumed his office three years ago, and Mr. John J. Beggans, commissioner.

Mr. Wolfe insists on unflagging efficiency and strict discipline. A little friendliness among the men and superior officers is best for the general morale, he holds, but absolute obedience to the orders of superiors is insisted upon.

This cooperative system has made for such vigilance that in the words of the chief, "Jersey City boasts it has never had a hold-up or a bank robbery." Gangsters "in the know" are now giving the city a wide berth, for hundreds of them coming to Jersey City, either in an attempt to escape justice in other municipalities or to commit crimes in this city, have in the past been caught and arrested. The result is that Jersey City has been rated by the Federal Government as the safest big city in the country, based on crime statistics in 88 cities having a population of more than 100,000.

Insistence on the part of the police chief that every man "keep on his toes" while on duty is enforced by a close system of supervision designed to obviate the possibility of collusion between patrolmen and superior officers. Instead of having, as in other cities, each precinct supervise its own group, there exists here a bureau of patrol, composed of officers, including captains, lieutenants and sergeants, stationed at a precinct, centrally located. Its members keep a constant check on all patrolmen on post duty.

"By this means," Mr. Wolfe continued, "we get 100 per cent duty in return. To make the system absolutely fool-proof, the inspector in command of the bureau and two captains keep a check on the lieutenants and the sergeants."

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THINGS PRESENT

"The Saloon—a Social Climber" on the Editorial page should help to clarify the issues in the American political campaign. (And, while on the back page, read the first two contributions in Letters to the Monitor and see if there isn't something that can be done!)

Those who follow the writings of Mr. Gilmore will enjoy his "Macassar, a Tropical Jungle" on the Home Forum page.

Do you know what "nitwittisms of the notable" are? The Bookman's Holiday has a number of choice ones in its concluding paragraphs. Art, Music, Theaters, Books page.

Perhaps you haven't thought of journalism as an education. But young men and women about to take up college work might profitably read an article on the subject on the Educational page.

There is some timely material in the Word a Day which may prove helpful. If more comments of this kind would be welcome, let us hear from you.

AND THINGS TO COME

Why was liquor banished from the U. S. Navy? Professor Carver makes a telling point in answering this question in his "Prohibition Facts" Monday.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page.

The Rime-O-Grams next week are to be based on Leaders of Yesterday. Send in your answers,—that is, if you can guess them.

## GERMANY SCANS RETURN TO PLAN OF STATE UNION

### Extension of Rule Over Prussia Included in Reported Scheme

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Sept. 17—A scheme to break up the German nation into a "union of states" resembling the pre-war administration is reported under discussion by the von Papen Government.

Although the reports must be viewed with extensive reservations, emphasis is lent to the possibility of such action by difficulties which the Reich has been seeking to adjust with large German states outside Prussia.

Obviously it is impossible accurately to discuss any details of such a plan if the program actually does exist. But reports from South Germany declare the scheme has two major points. The large South German states would goin a great share of independence, including financial autonomy. The Reich would be permitted to complete the taking over of the administration of Prussia.

Thus the pre-war system would be returned to in which independent states would be held together by voluntary agreement. Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Baden and Saxony have often been in conflict with the Reich over questions of state authority and matters of finance.

The Reich has extended the hand of dictatorship over Prussia. Reports envisage completion of this process, so that Reich Cabinet ministers would constitute an ex officio administration for Prussia. There is also talk that such a plan might involve Prussia's taking over some of the smaller federal states which now are independent within Prussian boundaries.

Although some quarters are inclined to view the scheme as too fantastic for realization, reports will not be quieted to the effect that something of this nature is considered by the present Junker Cabinet as a further step in returning the Reich to more autocratic rule.

Disagreement between north and south Germany has been pointed out as one of the major barriers in the way of restoration of a Hohenzollern on the Prussian throne. But independence, so far as the economic unity of Germany permits, would seem to offer a solution especially pleasing to the Monarchists who talk of restoration not only to Prussia but of the Wittelsbach dynasty in Bavaria.

Regardless of the actual outcome, the vigor with which such reports can be circulated indicates that a difficult basic governmental problem is facing Germany today.

## British Aviator Rises to Height Of 45,000 Feet

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 17—A new airplane altitude record of nearly 45,000 feet — more than 8½ miles — is claimed by Capt. Cyril Uwins, noted British flier.

Captain Uwins ascended yesterday afternoon from the Bristol airdrome in a 550-horsepower plane with special oxygen pumping appliance. His flight lasted more than two hours and Captain Uwins states that the engine worked perfectly, although the temperature registered more than 70 degrees below zero, to protect himself from which he wore electrically-heated clothing. The Captain believes but for shortage of fuel he could have approached even nearer to Prof. Auguste Piccard's balloon "stratosphere" record.

The sealed barograph in the machine's tail has been sent to the Royal Aero Club which is expected to announce shortly the exact height reached.

The present official altitude record for airplanes was made by Lieut. Apollo Soucek on June 4, 1930, from the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., when the American flier attained 43,166 feet, or a little more than eight miles.

## Tariff Cuts Government Majority In Twickenham By-Election Test

*By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 17—In winning the Twickenham by-election yesterday by an enormously reduced majority, the National Government has emerged shaken but successful from its first serious test at the polls subsequent to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

At the general election last year at Twickenham the Conservative candidate representing the Government got in after a straight contest with Labor by 25,000 majority. Now under similar conditions the Government's majority has fallen to 5000, although the utmost efforts were made on both sides. This striking change is attributed largely to the fact that whereas the National Government at the last general election had the almost unanimous support of the Liberal element in the electorate, today this is no longer the case.

This defection is attributed primarily to the National Government's high tariff policy, to which most of the Liberals are strongly opposed. Liberal votes have also been affected to some extent by disapprobation of the majority of this party of the severe cuts which have been effected on social services, including new economies on grants for secondary education announced today, and by the desire to see more vigorous British action upon such international questions as that of disarmament.

So strong is the feeling which has been aroused that the Liberal press has become unanimous in demanding that Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the free trade Liberals, and ministers like Sir Archibald Sinclair who follow his banner, should resign from the Government to form the nucleus of an independent opposition group. Even the Economist, the leading Liberal financial organ, which is generally reticent on such questions, declares today emphatically for the Liberal ministers' resignations.

It was at one time apprehended that adoption of this advice might break up the Government. The question has even been raised whether it might not make Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's own position as Prime Minister impossible. Belief is now general, however, that if the Samuel Liberals resigned the National Government would remain otherwise unimpaired, and in these circumstances the issue hangs in suspense.

## Constitution Day Programs Held All Over United States

### Civic Observances, Radio Addresses and Proclamations of Governors Stress Closer Study of 'Fundamental Law of the Land'

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Officially proclaimed by the governors of many states, Constitution Day was observed today with pleas for a stricter observance of the laws and a closer study of the "fundamental law of the land" in order to withstand misguided forces and chaotic conditions.

Reports to the national headquarters of the Constitution Educational Association here show that tribute to the Constitution was being paid in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the United States. Material for 30,000 Constitution Day programs was sent out by the association. In more than 20 states organized state-wide programs under the direction of state superintendents of public education were carried out for school children. The story of the Constitution was told to millions over the radio.

In their proclamations governors of states turned the attention of the people to a study of the Constitution and an observance of its laws.

"Every American," said Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, "should love the Constitution and should prove the depth of that devotion by a reverent obedience to its every provision."

Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California said that radical and misguided forces are seeking to disturb the foundation upon which our nation is built, and referred to the Constitution as a fortress against these forces.

Gov. Sennett Conner of Mississippi called citizens to a careful observance of all laws, for in no other way, he said, can respect for constituted authority be maintained.

Gov. Harvey Parnell of Arkansas urged that all persons make this time the occasion for reading and discussing the Constitution, bearing in mind that "individual discontent with our form of government manifests itself in proportion to one's ignorance of the principles upon which it is founded."

How the adoption of the Constitution brought prosperity and stability to the United States was told in a bulletin issued in thousands by the Constitution Educational Asso-

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## MORE INTEREST IN HOME BUYERS URGED ON BANKS

### Bennett Says They Should Be Protected From Shouldering Too Much

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The plight of the small home buyer, as a result of the business crisis, emphasizes the obligations of savings banks to protect their clients in the future from attempting to shoulder financial yokes too difficult for them to bear, in the opinion of Mr. Frank P. Bennett, editor of the United States Investor, who addressed the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts at the New Ocean House today.

So far as savings banks are concerned, he continued, the misfortunes to home buyers have represented less of a loss than of annoyance and extra labor. Consequently, he said, if there is to be a change in the policy of banks toward home buyers, the change will involve "a new and keener regard for the interest of the buyer rather than any crying need for stronger measures of protection to the banks themselves."

"If all sorts of circumstances had not closed in on these home buyers," Mr. Bennett explained, "a great many of them would have fought their way out successfully. But many of them are now worse off financially than before they undertook to become their own landlords. The sound policy for mutual savings banks is to continue their advocacy of home ownership and their readiness to advance funds for the purchase of homes, but, with more consideration for the would-be buyer's ultimate welfare, "and not merely for the adequacy of the borrower's securities."

Mr. Harry P. Gifford, president of the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank, and Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, focused the attention of the bankers on the pros and cons of the Home Loan Banks in reference to Massachusetts. Mr. Gifford believed they would be a help. Mr. Evans doubted their value.

"Within 30 days," Mr. Gifford said "this new system will make it possible for holders of mortgages to turn them into cash on short notice. Thus banks will be in a position to furnish additional funds for new buildings and to rehabilitate existing houses."

From Mr. Evans's standpoint, the mortgage conditions in the country vary so greatly that while the new banks would function well in some sections, he did not believe they would materially assist.

## CHINESE STAFF QUICKLY OUSTED BY MANCHUKUO

### Flag of State Recognized by Japan Flies Over Dairen Customs

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Sept. 17—The Changchun government has ordered 30 Chinese customs officials stationed at Dairen, including one British subject, to leave Manchukuo territory. This follows yesterday's hoisting of the Manchukuo flag over the Dairen customs building and formal appointment of the commissioner, Mr. J. F. Ukumoto, whom Nanking had previously dismissed. Mr. Kuei Hangchi has been appointed Manchukuo consul and Mr. Kiyoshi Yoshitsu (Japanese national), vice-consul. These moves indicate that Manchukuo is losing no time in acting on the basis of rights emanating from the protocol with Japan.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, has reported to Gen. Sadao Asaki, Minister of War, American sentiment on the Manchurian question and Washington's attitude on recognition.

In the meantime Mukden reports that a Japanese detachment surprised 500 guerrillas while they were at breakfast 30 kilometers northwest of here and that the guerrillas fled, leaving 65 killed. About 1000 guerrillas attacked the walled town of Shuangcheng on the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and fired 15 shots. Amid the confusion 15 Japanese were reported missing. Guerrillas are demanding 300,000 yen ransom for two Japanese, Mr. Takaishi and Mr. Shimada, who were kidnaped in the recent train wreck.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, has donated 1000 yen to the welfare of townspeople in the mountain resort, Karuizawa, where he and his family had been summering. He requested that the donation be kept secret but the townspeople were greatly pleased, it was revealed.

## Chicago Fair Gives Work to 1000 Men

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—A building to cost $850,000 and to employ during its construction more than 1000 men was started here today. It is a "sky-ride" for the Chicago World's Fair, a structure designed to overtop all others of the city.

"A monument to confidence," it is called by Mr. Joshua d'Esposito, chief engineer. Two steel structures 620 feet high and 200 feet apart are to be built. At the 200-foot level "rocket cars" will carry passengers from tower to tower. At the highest level observation platforms will give visitors a lofty view of the exposition and surrounding territory.

Construction of the "sky-ride" will be supervised by Robinson & Steiman of New York, who built the Manhattan and Delaware River bridges. Mr. d'Esposito will represent the exposition.

## ARGENTINA TO PAY ALL OBLIGATIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 17 (By U. P.)—Argentina will be able to meet all her obligations and will not be forced to resort to a moratorium or a special issuance of currency, the Finance Minister, Señor Alberto Hueyo, declared in a Treasury statement issued yesterday. Federal receipts to Sept. 15 totaled 577,609,702 pesos, compared to payments of 571,755,555 pesos.

The country's indebtedness, which was 349,000,000 pesos in December, 1931, now has been reduced to 62,300,000 pesos, of which 14,793,600 pesos is required for immediate payment, with an immediate balance available in the Treasury of 24,246,906 pesos. A total of 80,000,000 pesos, proceeds from the Patriotic Loan, is also available to meet any unexpected obligation.

## SOVIET FINDS HARD ROAD IN MOTOR FIELD

### Nizhni-Novgorod Unit Not Copy of Ford, Visitor Says, but Caricature

### DAILY OUTPUT ONLY 10 P. C. OF CAPACITY

### 'Do Not Want to Show It to Foreigners,' Because It Is 'Working Very Badly'

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, U. S. S. R.—This old city, picturesquely built on a hill overlooking the confluence of the Oka and Volga Rivers, was formerly most famous as the scene of the annual Nizhni-Novgorod Fair, where eastern merchants from Persia, Turkey and other Asiatic countries chaffered and exchanged their silks, cotton, dried fruits and other products for Russian industrial goods.

The fair was revived when the Soviet Government brought in its new economic policy, but was discontinued two or three years ago and is not likely to be renewed under the new economic dispensation, which has practically wiped out large-scale private trade.

Now Nizhni-Novgorod is best known for the automobile works, modeled on Henry Ford's River Rouge plant, although much smaller in capacity, which has been constructed on the Oka River, a few miles from the town. This plant, which was built under the technical supervision of the Austin Company of America, has a theoretical capacity of 140,000 passenger cars or ton-and-a-half trucks a year.

At the present time it is turning out exclusively trucks and at the time of my visit was producing 30 a day, which was less than 10 per cent of the plant's theoretical capacity. After getting some idea of the background against which the factory was operating, however, I was rather astonished that any trucks at all were coming off its conveyor.

**Party Itself Found Fault**

The Nizhni-Novgorod automobile plant emerged into unfavorable notoriety early in April when, three months after it had been formally opened for operation, the Central Committee of the Communist Party found it necessary to announce publicly that "the works at the present time has stopped producing machines, mainly because of its completely unsatisfactory management.

"There is," the committee said at the time, "a complete lack of single-headed authority at the factory. In the factory administration there is no clear-cut distribution of functions between the numerous assistants of the director, and clear and firm businesslike management is lacking."

This resolution was published early in April. My own visit early in July did not give me the impression that the condition of chaotic mismanagement which one could see between the lines of the Central Committee's resolution had changed appreciably for the better. One disagreeable contrast between the Nizhni-Novgorod works and the large new plants which I had seen in the Ural region was the absolute unwillingness of the factory administration to extend any aid or coöperation.

Whereas at Magnitogorsk and Cheliabinsk, Sverdlovsk and Bereznikí I was shown as much of the works as my non-technical eye could take in, at Nizhni-Novgorod there was not only a refusal to relax a blanket prohibition on visiting the factory, but neither the director nor any of his numerous assistants were able or willing to give any explanation of the past, present and future operating achievements of the Nizhni-Novgorod factory.

**Factory Paper Tells Story**

Although it was, of course, disappointing not to obtain the official viewpoint, I found other reliable sources of information, notably in the files of the local factory newspaper, which gave a candid day-by-day description of the plant's painful efforts to master the technique of automobile production and fully confirmed in great detail the remark of the director's secretary:

"Our plant is working very badly, so we don't want to show it to foreigners."

Anything more unlike the smooth mechanical perfection of a Ford plant than the stumbling, blundering processes at Nizhni-Novgorod, as set down in the local newspaper, which was, of course, entirely Communist in outlook, could scarcely be imagined. Regarding the internal condition of the factory the paper of July 3 remarked:

"A great obstacle in the work of the factory is the incorrect technical planning of the production process, which finds expression in the non-coördination of the work of the departments, in the incorrect placing and working of the machines. . . . Communication between one department and another is often stopped because of dirt and rubbish."

Almost every item that goes into the construction of a truck, instead of being assembled with clockwork regularity, seemed to be the object of bitter struggle, in which the makers often came off second best. In some cases there were reports of waste and breakage running up

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

# WOMEN'S PEACE LEAGUE HEARS OF GENEVA WORK

## Dr. Woolley Addresses Regional Conference at Smith College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 17—Two hundred of the nation's women citizenry left this city today for Amherst and Mount Holyoke Colleges to declare the "new patriotism of peace" and listen to nationally famous speakers expound solutions of the economic problems which cause friction between nations.

They comprised members of the First Region, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which opened a three-day conference at Smith College yesterday. Among the speakers at the sessions today was Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew of Canada, who branded the armament industries as "breeders of war."

Making the first public address last night since her return from the disarmament conference in Geneva, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, described to the members of the league the accomplishments of the distinguished gathering in Europe as an "open sesame" to an era of total disarmament among nations.

"The work done at the Geneva conference is a promise, and it is that aspect which particularly concerns us," Dr. Woolley declared. "A large part of the progress toward disarmaments already made is in the opening that is provided for future progress. The conference impresses all peoples with their individual responsibilities for education, influence and for giving to those who are working for a more complete realization of the Hoover plan, the feeling that the public is behind them."

Dr. Woolley referred particularly to the resolution taken by the delegates at the conference, after considering the President's plan, as a gesture of progress. President Hoover's plan contained the point-blank recommendation for a "reduction of one-third in the strength of all land armies over and above the police component." According to Dr. Woolley, the resolution does not go as far as the majority of the delegates apparently would have liked to have it, a point which she believed spoke well for the potentialities of future conferences.

"Never," Dr. Woolley concluded, "has world public opinion been so strongly in favor of disarmament as it is today. Now is the time to make it effective in its pressure upon the governments represented at the conference. The Women's International League, through its international affiliations, has a marvelous opportunity to bring influence to bear upon other countries in this great cause of disarmament."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## Connecticut Drys Are Naming Ticket

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—The Independent Republican Party, pledged to support President Hoover but opposed to the regular Republican state organization, met in New Haven today to nominate candidates for United States Senator, Governor and other state offices.

Supporters of prohibition, led by the Rev. Ralph H. White, have aligned themselves with the party with the announced purpose of opposing the reëlection of Senator Hiram Bingham because of his anti-prohibition activities. The latter was renominated last week by the regular Republicans.

Mr. Albert Levitt, former Brooklyn law professor, was expected to receive the independent's nomination for Senator. He is acting chairman of the group and was to give the keynote address.

Presidential electors nominated by the Republicans have notified the Secretary of State they will not permit their names to appear on the independent Republican ticket. The independents announced, however, that even in the face of this objection they planned to nominate these electors.

## *Wave Upsets Dory But Men Get Fish*

Two Provincetown fishermen, members of the crew of the fishing schooner Rhodora, which arrived at Boston today, were complimented on their hardiness and fortitude in insisting on finishing their job of hauling trawls, after their dory had been overturned.

Last Thursday, 65 miles southeast of Highland Light, as they were fishing in the south channel, Mr. Edmund Rays and Mr. Leo Doucette were cast into the sea when a wave upset their dory. Kicking off their heavy rubber boots while clinging to the overturned boat and shouting for help, the men slowly worked themselves out of their oilskins and heavy woolen clothing.

Members of the crew of the same schooner and dory mates in another boat came to their rescue and pulled the men into their dory, after the men had been in the water a half hour. Although wet, the men insisted on righting their overturned dory, bailing it out and returning to their trawls. More than an hour was taken in hauling the trawls, which yielded a good catch of fish.

## MOTOR INSURANCE RATES DECLARED

Massachusetts' 1933 schedule of reduced compulsory automobile insurance rates was officially promulgated by Mr. Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, yesterday. No important changes were made in the tentative program announced Sept. 1. While rates were slightly higher in some localities, there is a 3 per cent reduction for the State, as a whole.

Credit for the reductions was given by the Insurance Commissioner to safety agencies which have effected a decrease in accidents this year and particularly to the efforts of investigating and cleaning up cases of fraud in the filing of damage claims with insurance companies.

## WARD 4 POLITICS CALLED 'MACHINE'

Independent Republicans of Ward 4, in protest against what they term the "machine" in their district, are supporting Mr. Perlie D. Chase of Huntington Avenue for representative in opposition to candidates backed by the Republican Committee of the ward.

The independents declare that Mr. George Demeter and Mr. Charles J. Innes, son of Mr. Charles H. Innes, were picked by the "machine" and not by the weight of Republican opinion in the district. It is the claim of the independents that neither Mr. Innes nor Mr. Demeter are residents of the ward.

Amusements

BOSTON

COLONIAL CAUTION: MAT. TODAY, 2:20 Curtain Eves. at 8:20 Positively No One Seated During Scenes
"THE GREEN PASTURES"
THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
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2ND WEEK "ISLE OF PARADISE"
FINE ARTS
STATE THEA. BUILDING
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SYMPHONY HALL
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BY THE
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
GO ON PUBLIC SALE MONDAY, 9:00 A. M., AT SYMPHONY HALL BOX OFFICE

## *Her Winning Way Helped to Win*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS PATTY JANE MAHER OF NORMANDY, MO.
When Patty Decided to Sit for Her Portrait, She Tied Back Her Golden Hair With a Ribbon, Put on a Smile, and Just Sat.

Miss Emme Gerhard, who has the distinction of being the first woman photographer to settle in St. Louis, looked at Miss Patty and then did with her camera what is required for the perfect portrait. Later it developed that the joint contributions of Miss Patty and Miss Gerhard had been so satisfactory that the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Photographers' Association awarded its gold medal for child portraiture to the result.

## Boston-Chicago Sleepers Planned

Establishment of sleeping car service from Boston to Chicago via the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Pennsylvania Railroad, to start Sept. 25, with the return to standard time, was announced today at the Boston offices of both roads.

The service is said to be the first operated by these roads from Boston to Chicago. The same service also will be offered to St. Louis.

The Senator, leaving at noon, will be used from Boston to New York. From the latter city, the passengers to Chicago will be carried on the Manhattan Limited, while those to St. Louis will take the American. The Manhattan Limited also will be used for the return trip from Chicago to New York, while the Hell Gate Bridge express will continue the trip to Boston.

### BRAZIL TROOPS GAIN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Federal troops, driving forward against the Sao Paulo rebels in the Parahyba River Valley, took the town of Lorena, their main objective, it was announced officially yesterday.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Brockton Fair: Closing day, contests, exhibitions and entertainment, Brockton, day and evening.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13" at 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk, "Ten Years With the Children of China," by Miss Sigrid Bjorklund, 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Mrs. Abbey Conley, soprano, and Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, 2; open to public 1 to 4.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, with five-minute campaign speech by Republican candidate for state office, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Opening day, Retail Trade Conference, University Club, through Sept. 20.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Amusements

BOSTON

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13," at 11:15a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments.
**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—Summer exhibition.
**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.
**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Water colors by American artists.
**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.
**Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
**Copley Society, 206 Commonwealth Ave.**—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.
**Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.
**Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave., at Norway Street**—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5.
**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate west to northwest winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

**Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts:** Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Diminishing westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

**Steamer Lanes:** Fresh westerly winds and fair weather.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 62 | 70 | Montreal | 54 | 72 |
| Bismarck | 40 | 70 | Nantucket | 64 | 66 |
| Boston | 63 | 78 | New Orleans | 67 | 70 |
| Buffalo | 52 | 70 | New York | 60 | 70 |
| Calgary | 42 | 66 | Norfolk, Va. | 68 | 78 |
| Charleston | 76 | 88 | North Platte | 62 | 80 |
| Chicago | 56 | 68 | Philadelphia | 64 | 74 |
| Cincinnati | 54 | 80 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 70 | 108 |
| Denver | 50 | 80 | Pittsburgh | 64 | 76 |
| Eastport, Me. | 64 | 68 | Portland, Me. | 62 | 64 |
| Hatteras | 74 | 80 | Raleigh | 70 | 86 |
| Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.16 | .. | .. | St. Louis | 62 | 76 |
| | .. | .. | St. Paul | 62 | 76 |
| Helena, Mont. | 46 | 82 | Salt Lake City | 56 | 86 |
| Huron, S. D. | 46 | 74 | San Francisco | 60 | 66 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 88 | SantaFe, N.M. | 52 | 82 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 76 | Seattle | 54 | 74 |
| Key West | 84 | 86 | Tampa | 74 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 76 | Washington | 62 | 84 |
| Memphis | 68 | 88 | Wichita, Kan. | 62 | 82 |
| Miami, Fla. | 76 | 88 | Williston, N.D. | 38 | 70 |

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 17.
B—Maximum Sept. 16.

**High Tides at Boston**
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 1:33 p. m.; Sunday, 1:55 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:21 p. m.

# HOOVER SEEKS TEMPORARY AID FOR STOCKMEN

## Asks Local Banks to Help, Pending Establishing of Federal Means

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—President Hoover Thursday sought from midwestern and west coast members of his banking and industrial committees, temporary financial aid for livestock owners and shippers.

In a telegram to the central executive committee of the Banking and Industrial Committees, the President explained that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was meeting with some difficulty in establishing its series of credit institutions for the purpose of serving livestock and feeder loans, and that temporary aid from the local banking institutions should be stimulated.

The President's telegram to the central executive committee follows in full:

"As you are aware, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is earnestly engaged in the erection of a series of credit institutions for the purpose of serving livestock and feeder loans and for other agricultural purposes.

"The corporation has found many difficulties in securing personnel and in overcoming legal questions which arise under the act, and, although they are working unremittingly for the earliest possible erection of these institutions, it does not appear that they will all be functioning for two or three weeks. In the meantime, the season for shipment of livestock for feeder purposes, etc., is upon us.

"I am wondering if it would be possible for you to interest the Federal Reserve Banking and Industrial Committees in the areas of the country where this credit is required, that they should secure maximum activity of all the banks to take care of these demands, at least pending completion of the Reconstruction Corporation's organization. I know of nothing that would more quickly promote agricultural interests than a regular flow of livestock into feed lots."

## Economy League Wins Recruits By Action on Bonus

Membership in the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League is reported swelling rapidly as a result of the American Legion's voting for the cash payment of the World War veterans' bonus which the league is opposing. On the second day of the membership campaign, at least 5000 new memberships were promised by the insurance groups, and hundreds of applications by mail were reported by the Massachusetts headquarters of the league at 43 Federal Street, Boston.

On Monday, committees will canvass the 78 leading industries of the State. New membership booths will be opened up in the North and South Stations, the Park Square Building, and the Hotel Statler, and later in the week still others at the Chamber of Commerce Building, the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and other places to be announced.

The league proposes to strike at all wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures, federal, state and local. Specifically, it opposes the cash payment of the World War veterans' bonus, and the legislation by which at least $450,000,000 is expended annually by the National Government for benefits to veterans who suffered no disability in or through war service.

## *Motion Pictures*

**"The Night of June 13"**

"The Night of June 13," under direction of Mr. Stephen Roberts, opening at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, is a cinematic excursion into Suburbia at its suburbanest. Two newsboys introduce to the audience the row of neat little routine houses on Laurel Street and indicate in boyish conversation the chief characteristics of their occupants. Laurel Street is pleasant and shady under the June leafage. There are hints that things pleasant and unpleasant are going to happen there.

Then "Granpa" (Mr. Charles Grapewin) appears and from his initial moment to the end carries off the show. He pokes about the sunny back yards, partly a droll gnome of mischief and partly a pathetic figure, and his action is a further commentary on the exposition. We peep into cross sections of the pretty domiciles, see the wives in their orderly kitchens; husbands and fathers taking the commuter's morning sprint (by motor); or coming home to those daily trials, family meals. We sense the frictions that make each member of a family a separate protagonist, and we are warned of the impending crisis, which is slowly but deftly building, not wholly unaware of a slight element of artificiality in the precipitating events.

The court trial that follows is cleverly manipulated and revelatory of human nature at its lower level—the inglorious motivation of thought that causes people to tell half-truths or lies to protect their personal affairs. There are few hearts of gold in this land of commonplace, but an assortment of strands glint through sufficiently to save the defendant, in an abrupt conclusion that is one of those wonders of this modern (screen) world. A short aftermath throws amusing sidelights on individual reactions.

Mr. Clive Brook, as the harassed John Curry, is eloquently restrained. Miss Adrianne Allen is the too, too perturbed wife. For Mr. Charles Ruggles, merely to be is to get a laugh. Miss Mary Boland (his spouse in this picture) wins her laughs by more artful and rather patent methods. Miss Frances Dee and Mr. Gene Raymond are the juvenile sweethearts whose slight story intertwines the plot, and Miss Lila Lee plays acceptably the "other woman."

M. L.

## MRS. PEABODY GIVES MAINE VOTE REASON

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., general chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, believes women were responsible for the Democratic victory in Maine.

In her speech, Mrs. Peabody forecast that women, finding "no hope in either party," will be drawn into a movement for a new party after the present campaigns are over. Speaking of the Maine election, Mrs. Peabody said, "Other states will see similar demonstrations. The forgotten woman does not forget the tragedy of legalized liquor." Mrs. Peabody urged voters to elect a dry Congress and dry legislatures as the only way to "prevent what both parties and candidates approve."

## GARDNER MUSEUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Boston music lovers at tomorrow afternoon's musical program in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will hear a joint recital by Mrs. Abbie Conley Rice, contralto, and Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist. The program includes familiar works of Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Strauss and a group of modern classics.

Three additional programs will be given at the museum on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons next week at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, Miss Mae Taylor, soprano and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, will be heard.

# WHIDDEN CALLS FOR REDUCTION IN STATE COSTS

## Candidate for the House Advocates More Intelligent Distribution

A man of sound business judgment and a wealth of legislative experience, who will help to implant stability in the General Court at a period when conservatism in expenditures is the demand of the hour, is the indorsement given by many state officials and civic leaders to the Republican candidacy of Mr. Renton Whidden of Brookline for the State House of Representatives.

Speaking from a background of 12 years' service in the House, from which he voluntarily retired in 1930, Mr. Whidden takes his stand anew on a platform of "common sense and appreciation of the need for wisdom in making appropriations for the necessary functions of government." His friends declare he has always been a stanch opponent of all legislation upon which he has set the seal of extravagance.

"Government is the means of maintaining law and order," Mr. Whidden said, "and we must maintain state functions. I believe, however, that there could be a more intelligent distribution of the costs of government in Massachusetts."

He believed that the costs of government could be reduced by biennial sessions of the General Court, if the constitution is properly amended, and by a reduction in what he considered too large a Legislature. For instance, he could not see why Brookline needed as many as three representatives in the House.

Such action as he deemed advisable in these connections, however, he would have approached with extreme caution as they would involve changes in the constitution," a dangerous procedure," he said, "unless accompanied by the keenest foresight."

Mr. Whidden, who is known as the "father" of the state constabulary, having introduced the bill for its formation in 1919, spent six years on the Committee of Ways and Means and was an ardent supporter of legislation designed to bring labor unions under proper control.

He believes thoroughly in the need for more business men in the Legislature where the great proportion of members are of the legal profession. He is a retired business man, himself, and he is convinced that towns and cities should be represented in greater proportion by men who know how to inculcate sound business methods into the affairs of state.

## GOODRICH WILL AIDS HARVARD, ST. PAUL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALFRED, Maine, Sept. 17—Harvard University and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., will receive $25,000 each under the will of Mr. Charles C. Goodrich, formerly president of the B. F. Goodrich Company. The will, filed here for probate, directs, however, that if this sum already has been paid, additional gifts of $25,000 each are to be made.

Mr. David M. Goodrich, brother of Mr. Charles Goodrich, was named executor. He is at present head of the Goodrich Company. The residue of the estate has been bequeathed to relatives and friends.

## HYDE BIDS ROOSEVELT PRODUCE FARM PLAN

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was challenged here today by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to produce his plan of farm relief.

Analyzing the Democratic candidate's farm address at Topeka, this week, Mr. Hyde declared that no one yet had been able to think up a plan which met the conditions Governor Roosevelt laid down for farm relief.

## WHITNEY ADDRESSES CITIZENS LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP) — A statement that further pay cuts would be a "final blow to the railroad industry" was made Thursday by Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the National Association of Railway Labor Executives.

In an address prepared for delivery at an open meeting of the National Citizens League for Economic Recovery, Mr. Whitney called for maintenance of wage scales and a six-hour day to remedy the present economic situation.

## ELY DEDICATES STATE BUILDING

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 17—Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday dedicated the new State Building at the Brockton Fair grounds, just one year from the day he turned the first spade of earth for its construction.

Attendance at the fair was small, due to heavy rains. Many of the midway stands were closed and visitors confined their surveys to the exhibition buildings. Mr. Charles P. Howard, Commissioner of Administration and Finance, presented the keys of the new building to Governor Ely. Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, will have charge of the building.

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## Loan Rate Cut Assists French Fiscal Economy

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Sept. 17—France today gave conclusive proof of its determination to contribute to the re-establishment of national and world economy on a farmer basis when the Chamber of Deputies approved the Government's loan conversion plan by a vote of 540 to 48.

The Senate is now practically certain to pass the measure. As expected, the plan calls for conversion of six war and post-war issues totaling 850,000,000 francs (about $34,000,000), bearing interest from 5 to 7 per cent into a single new bond issue at an interest rate of only 4½ per cent. The new loan will be amortizable in 75 years and not convertible before 1939. Only six days are allowed those preferring to redeem the bonds for cash and it is estimated here that demands for reimbursement will not exceed 2 per cent.

Debate in the Chamber showed the Government had the support of all but the Communists and the extreme Right. The Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, and the Finance Minister, M. Louis Germain-Martin, both stated that the Government considered conversion only as a necessary first step toward balancing the budget which was to be followed by other moves to distribute the burden equally on all classes. The large majority vote obtained by the Government today is interpreted here as a hopeful sign presaging eventual success in efforts to restore national financial equilibrium.

The loans affected by the conversion scheme are the 5 per cent 1915-16, 6 per cent 1920, 6 per cent 1927, 5 per cent 1928, 6 per cent 1927 obligations and 7 per cent 1927 Treasury bonds. The new bonds will be exchanged at par for the retired ones and will begin to bear interest from Nov. 1.

Arrangements have been made to reduce the sacrifice of small holders by which persons more than 60 years of age whose incomes are so small as to be free from income taxes will be offered a sort of pension income, bringing them approximately twice the amount accruing from the present bonds and increasing with the age of the holder.

## Social Workers To Invade Politics

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A new element which will invade the political arena this fall will be the social workers, according to Miss Dorothy I. Cline, executive secretary of the Kansas City Citizens' Union. These workers, she says, are convinced at last that the only way they can serve effectually the greatest good of the greatest number is by playing practical politics.

"Their awakened political consciousness may take the form of an effective lobby in Washington, manned by social workers, directed by social workers and maintained for the benefit of millions of honest, hard-working, misled Americans who have been unrepresented in the legislatures of the land," Miss Cline writes in the current issue of the Independent Woman, official magazine of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

"Social workers," she continues, "now know that they cannot live by case work alone. The practical problems they are meeting are controlled not by the case worker but by the city councilman, the state legislator, the congressman and the various appointees of the elected officials. And through these officials they must seek redress."

# G. O. P. LEADERS LOOKING FOR AID FROM COOLIDGE

## At Least One Speech by Former President Is Expected in Drive in East

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—With Republican leaders redrawing national campaign lines this week to accord with President Hoover's call for "strong and renewed efforts" to acquaint the people with the issues at stake, the campaign program in eastern territory took on an intensive character today.

President Hoover himself heads the list of campaigners, and leaders are confident that Mr. Calvin Coolidge, his predecessor in the White House, will take the stump at least once in the course of the campaign.

The President's program, not yet fully outlined, has grown from three to five or more addresses, it was learned, and members of his Cabinet and others will make nightly appeals to the electorate in the last five weeks of the campaign, centering in the eastern area.

Upon Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will devolve the burden of Cabinet speech making in the East, it was indicated. Meanwhile Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, eastern campaign director, will address the Massachusetts state convention; Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, the New Hampshire state convention, and Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, the Rhode Island state convention. The speaker for the New York state convention on Oct. 3 is still to be named.

There are ample signs today that the G. O. P. was quickening along all fronts in the East. Mr. George W. Laughlin, assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was named eastern labor bureau chief, to direct efforts toward "convincing labor that its economic interests lie with the Republican Party and the retention of the Hoover Administration"; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the women's division of the New York Republican Finance Committee, to raise funds for the state and national campaigns, and Mr. Paul Whitin Orvis, of Williams College, chairman of the college division of the speakers' bureau.

At Democratic national headquarters elaborate preparations are under way to place on exhibition the Democratic victors in the Maine election last Monday. Mr. Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect of Maine, whose 2500 vote lead on his Republican opponent so cheered the Democrats and so energized G. O. P. campaigning, will come here tomorrow for conferences with national leaders of the party and later to address a Democratic rally at Newark, N. J.

It is expected that the two successful candidates for Congress, Representatives-elect Edward C. Moran Jr. and John G Utterback, also will be brought before Democratic audiences in the effort to make the Maine victory "count" in other parts of the New England area.

### GERMAN WORK WEEK CUT

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—German business and industry officially went on a 40-hour-a-week basis Thursday, under an order published by the Ministry of Labor, putting into effect that phase of Chancellor von Papen's economic decree issued on Sept. 5.

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# U. S. SEAMAN'S ACT DECLARED FACING CRISIS

## Spokesman Says International Treaty Will Repeal Work of 40 Years

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17—The American seamen's spokesman at Washington, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, is not going to retire. A report to that effect brought a firm denial from him at the offices here of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Mr. Furuseth has been in the national capital for 38 years fighting for legislation for men at sea. During that time he has never accepted more than a seaman's wage, which is now about $40 a month. Having sailed under the flags of seven different nations, starting in 1870, Mr. Furuseth, or "Andy" as he is known to seafaring men, has an international viewpoint.

"Going to retire when everything I have worked for during the past 40 years is facing a crisis? Not much," he declared. "See that ?" He pointed to a large rope frame, made by men on shipboard, inclosing pictures of sponsors of the Seamen's Act of 1915. Above the photographs, which included one of Mr. Furuseth, were the words, "Dawn of a New Day."

"That act will be repealed if the Senate ratifies the international treaty of Safety of Life at Sea, formulated in London in 1929, restoring to foreign nations extraterritorial jurisdiction over their men and ships in American harbors. It would also prevent the passage of the King Bill for which seamen have been fighting for 11 years."

The King bill, he explained, would prohibit smuggling of aliens into the United States, under the guise of seamen. Crews of foreign ships would be inspected and persons not bona fide seamen or racially excluded, would be deported at the expense of the vessel bringing them. Such smuggling not only breaks down exclusion and immigration laws, it decreases the efficiency of crews and is detrimental to seamen and laborers generally, he said.

The treaty which would vitiate this bill provides for safety certificates issued by each nation. If these certificates are in order, all that the American inspection service can do is to give the vessel a clean bill of safety. The United States would cease to have any authority over foreign ships in its harbors.

In a like manner, he declared, the provisions of the Seamen's Act which give to foreign seamen the right to quit their ships, and the right to collect one-half of their wages, would be repealed. Such provisions have equalized the conditions of seamen in American harbors. Before the passage of the Seamen's Act the status of seamen in every country was that of a slave, subject to imprisonment for refusal to fulfill contract of labor. This was detrimental to all seamen, as the problem is international.

Ratification of the treaty would also repeal sections of the Seamen's Act providing for safety appliances necessary before a vessel can clear from American ports, Mr. Furuseth stated.

Instead of promoting, as its name indicates, international cooperation, the proposed treaty would, if ratified, stress individualism among the nations in the matter of maritime policies, each adopting its own methods of safety, as well as its treatment of seamen, he declared. It would strike at the development of American sea power and American immigration and exclusion laws, he concluded.

## MILITARY AID URGED IN FARM SITUATION

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 17 (AP)—New pleas for military aid to handle the farm strike situation were heard today as striking farmers strengthened their picket lines to bottle up Sioux City.

With more pickets patrolling the highways last night than at any time in the past few weeks, Mr. John A. Davenport, sheriff of Woodbury County, described the situation as being "far beyond the control" of local officers.

## STRIKING MINERS QUIETED IN ILLINOIS

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Sept. 17 (AP)—The invasion by union pickets of the northern Illinois mine fields in protest against the new $5 a day basic scale, became a rout yesterday after three miners had been wounded.

Shortly after dawn, Chief Walter L. Moody of the State Police confronted the encampment of striking pickets from the Peoria and Springfield districts and announced that they were going home under escort.

## BORGLUM DESIGNS HOOVER BUTTON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 — Turning from mountains to campaign buttons, Mr. Gutzum Borglum, famed for his sculpture on mountain sides, has designed a relief of President Hoover small enough to ornament the coat lapel. It is his contribution to the Republican campaign, and is given to the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee.

The first consignment of buttons reached headquarters here Wednesday. They are of a gold-colored metal showing the head of President Hoover in relief. They are to be sold for a small sum, the proceeds to be used for helping to pay campaign expenses of the women's division. The official campaign button is a less ornamental one, simply bearing the name Hoover on a small metal clasp.

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## Literacy Gains Made in Mexico, Survey Shows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY—Concrete proofs of the energetic campaign waged for literacy during the last decade and a half is graphically illustrated in a survey made in the State of Mexico and recently made public. One of the principal objectives of the Mexican "Revolution," as the reform movement which started with the collapse of the Diaz dictatorship in 1911 is known, was to spread education in the rural districts.

The years 1911 to 1917 were fraught with civil strife and the "Revolutionary" régime began to find its stride in 1917 and 1918. However, it was not until about 1920 that the present strong educational program was embarked upon. The percentage of illiteracy in the republic prior to the "Revolution" and during it is not exactly unknown. Before 1911 there were few public schools and most of these in urban centers and they were entirely demoralized during the following six years.

To make a check of the progress of education, the Federal Government, in 1930, ordered a census to be taken in the States of Puebla and Mexico. This was completed in the latter State during the last months of the same year. It was only recently that the Department of Education as well as the National Bureau of Statistics completed a study of the figures which show a marked decrease in illiteracy. As the rural education is being similarly pushed in other states, these figures are used as a general yardstick for the entire nation.

The survey shows the total population in the State of Mexico to be 679,455 with 334,085 men and 345,370 women more than ten years of age. A total of 121,093 men and 70,802 women can read and write, while 8002 men and 6314 women can only read. This gives 61.36 per cent of the male population as illiterate and 77.67 per cent of the female population.

In studying the figures, educational officials expressed themselves pleased with the progress made in spreading education among the Indians living in the remote districts. There are already more than 7000 schools open in the republic and this year's program will include even more. It was also stated that other surveys will be made from time to time to determine how the campaign for literacy is progressing.

## Soviet Motor Plant Caricature of Ford

(Continued from Page 1)

to 80 or 90 per cent, especially in the output of the foundry.

The chemical laboratory, a very important department in the factory, because of the necessity for testing the quality of the metal, had been quite neglected, according to the report of an engineer who complained that for three months the factory administration had not listened to any report on this subject and had given no replies to letters which had been addressed to it.

In the press department, the warehouse was so mismanaged that all the parts were thrown together in a confused heap, with the result that some of them were spoiled. One day a valuable Hamilton press was put out of action because a worker started it in the wrong direction. Another day a fire broke out in the forge because of careless repairing of a pipe.

There are several hundred foreign workers and some engineers at the plant. Most of the workers come from America—the majority of these are of Russian or European origin—and from Germany. Some of these foreign workers published in an English-language paper, which appears intermittently, an article entitled "The Problems of the Die Room," which contained the following suggestive excerpts:

"We are handicapped by many things and are forced to work with crude methods. We have no cranes, no chain falls. The chain falls are in the shop but are not hung up. We are missing a great many tools. . . . The organization department must wake up, get us the necessary tools, take off some of the unnecessary officials who do nothing but sign orders and slips and send you from one department to another for the smallest thing.

**Hours Are Wasted**

"We frequently have to waste hours for some small article because it has to go through all this red tape. . . . We are frequently disturbed by workers hanging around and asking useless questions. These workers come from other departments and make a picnic ground out of the shop."

That living conditions are on a par with the unsatisfactory conditions as regards the organization of production seemed evident from an article published by the factory's chief doctor, Mr. Bunatyan, who described the workers' dining rooms as dark and dirty and serving unsatisfactory food.

According to Dr. Bunatyan, it was necessary to close the factory bathrooms and washrooms, "because many dining rooms, medical points and other institutions are already flooded with the canalization water from the bathrooms and washrooms."

One could go on multiplying incidents indefinitely, but it seems evident that the Nizhni-Novgorod automobile works, probably as a result of the defects of operating management which were pointed out by the Party Central Committee, has experienced more than the average share of initial setbacks and failures in its first year of production.

Perhaps some day Nizhni-Novogorod, which is the center of a growing industrial region and possesses a number of factories, old and new, apart from the automobile plant, will be considered a Soviet Detroit, as some imaginative Americans have suggested. But what is going on at the automobile plant at the present time is a caricature, rather than an imitation of Ford.

## WAR ENVELOPES USED BY MISTAKE

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (AP)—Responsibilty for placing the statement of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, on "bonus marchers in Washington" before American Legion delegates at their recent convention here, has been accepted by Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. O'Neil, retired.

In an interview last night General O'Neil said the statements were mimeographed at his own expense, and a clerk had erroneously placed them in War Department envelopes instead of plain ones which were provided. They were not mailed. "The War Department didn't know a thing about the copies of that speech," General O'Neil said. "Neither did Hurley."

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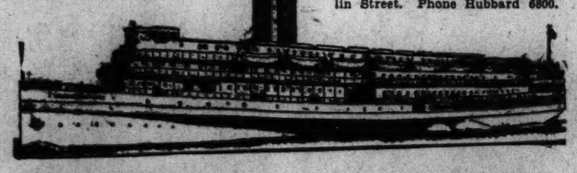
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

## Time Flutters Here on Laggard Wings

Upper Left and Right: Munson Steamship Lines. Lower Left and Right: The Christian Science Monitor

NASSAU, IN BAHAMAS, ADDS TO POPULARITY

Top, Left to Right—Drives in the City Are Palm-Shaded and Fringed by Tropical Verdure. A Bit of Sugar Cane to Chew and Plenty of Time to Get Wherever One Is Going Ease Tempo of the Island. Bottom, Left to Right—Street Lined by Royal Palms Which Are Native to the Bahamas. Sorting Sponges, One of the Island's Chief Industries.

## *Air Draws Miami and Nassau In Bahamas Closer Together*

### *Takes All Night by Boat, Two Hours by Plane to Bridge the Gulf Stream—Two Cities Find Mutuality of Interests*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla. — Closely associated with the young modern city of Miami is its British neighbor, Nassau, one of the oldest and quaintest cities of the Western Hemisphere.

Differing greatly, yet having much in common, the two cities are divided by a wide blue river, known as the Gulf Stream, which has been bridged in recent years, not by steel and masonry, but by the more modern means, air transportation. Drawing the British city closer to Miami by air than Palm Beach is by motorcar, huge passenger seaplanes make the trip between the two cities in less than two hours twice each day. For those who prefer a slower pace steamers make the trip over night.

With Miami sending its island neighbor most of its supplies and a steadily increasing number of visitors flying back and forth each day, the relation between the two cities is becoming more and more intimate.

Mr. L. A. Oates, British Consul at Miami, speaking for the Miami Aero Club, recently said humorously, but perhaps with some truth, that the only reason Nassau has not been incorporated into Miami is because it is under the British flag. He called it one of Miami's suburbs and mentioned that after breakfasting at home he frequently spends the day in the city of his own land, and is back here for dinner before anybody has missed him.

Nassau furnishes a delightful combination of Old World quaintness and modern sophistication. It is the capital of one of the oldest of British colonies, the Bahamas' 700 islands having been under English rule for two and a half centuries.

Nassau, it is said, is the essence of all the treasure islands in tradition and memories. Buccaneers, the treasure seekers, Spanish invaders and slaves, privateers and blockade runners, each in turn have played their part in its fascinating history. The beautiful modern hotels are located on the very sites where thrilling events in history took place. Blackbeard, who had the reputation of carrying lighted candles in his whiskers, used to consort in the Public Square with a few hundred of his scallywags under the several hundred-year-old silk cotton tree, still one of the sights.

Up on the hill behind the city is Fort Fincastle, a paddle-steamer type of strong point. Towering above the fort is the water tower, from whose summit may be seen the panorama of the coast line, and the islands that reach away to the horizon. Clear waters of brilliant hues contrast with the white beaches. Glass-bottom boats are seen plying about the islands carrying people who are rapt in admiration of the marine wonders of the deep sea, marvelous corals, shells, fish and sponges. The sponges furnish the islands with their chief industry, incidentally.

Miles of well-kept roads make motoring a delight in Nassau and shopping in the little European shops is an attraction few resist, for to the American the prices of perfumes, fine articles made from wool and other dutiable things seem ridiculously low.

Miami and Nassau share practically the same climate. With other interests of such wide diversity these two cities make a pair that are attracting more and more travelers from all parts of the world each year.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Eva M. Jackson, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Mary L. Jackson, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Earl J. Beam, Logansport, Ind.
Earl J. Beam, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. Eleanor M. Berger, Easton, Penna.
Mrs. Laura Q. Ogborn, New Haven, Conn.
William Shireff Findley, London, Eng.

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Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Three sizes — Readers', Library, Pocket.
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## Insull Receivers Report Earnings

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—The receivers of Middlewest Utilities Company, once a $3,000,000,000 holding company embracing the vast Insull Utilities System, reported in Federal Court yesterday that earnings report had been enhanced by "profits from sale of securities" although in many cases these were merely exchanges on stock with subsidiaries.

The management also used stock dividends to build up the earnings showing, said Mr. Edward N. Hurley and Mr. Charles A. McCulloch, receivers. They approximated the Middle West liabilities at $310,000,000 and assets at $298,805,041, the latter comprising chiefly investments in subsidiaries and other companies. Of the liabilities, capital stock and surplus totaled $230,348,069.

The audit and receivers' report was the third of the Insull investment organizations placed in the hands of Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley this week. It comprised several hundred pages of financial statements and exhibits, with comments by the receivers. Notes and accounts payable totaled $38,798,893. Bank loans outstanding were $25,110,281, and of these the receivers said: "The bank loans are amply secured with plenty of collateral." No estimate has been made of the value that can be realized from securities held by the company. An item of $559,294 was shown as advances to employees to secure their stock investments.

## Two Industrial Leaders Indorse Short Week Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio — Two industrial leaders here have recently expressed themselves in favor of the six-hour day and the five-day week.

They are Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, senior; chairman of the board of directors of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, who has just returned from abroad, and Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, who was recently selected by the United States Chamber of Commerce to head a special committee studying possibilities of introducing shorter working hours into American industry.

"The eight-hour schedule is a thing of the past," said Mr. Firestone. "The staggering of employment in American industry to provide work for at least one member of every family is imperative," he stated. "A five-day week of six-hour days is a practical necessity."

Two of the greatest aims for American business today, he declared, should be to win success for the Henry Ford program coördinating agriculture and manufacturing, and to support the banker's program adjusting foreign exchange.

In announcing plans for his committee composed of nine business leaders, Mr. Litchfield said the study would not be confined to the present emergency but would also consider a long-time trend in the hours of the employees.

## Canadians Hear Henry I. Harriman

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 17 (AP)—The international boundary between Canada and the United States must not become a barrier to business comity and commercial intercourse, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said at a banquet given as the closing function of the Canadian chamber's seventh annual convention Thursday.

"There is a community of business interests between the two nations and if it is not exemplified in practice it is due to blindness to their mutual well-being," he said.

Mr. Harriman personally indorsed the St. Lawrence seaway and the Hudson Bay route. His views were purely personal, he said, because the United States Chamber of Commerce had never expressed an opinion on the waterways plan.

# TRADE REVIVAL IS JUST AHEAD, CHAPIN ASSERTS

## Secretary Tells Trade Executives Business Is Moving Forward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Sept. 17—Business men can look ahead with renewed confidence for a trade revival, was the message of Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, read on his behalf by Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, before the thirteenth annual convention of the American Trade Association executives here yesterday. This activity in business, Mr. Chapin held, is due to national government efforts during the past few months.

"One of the most important meetings this year was that of the banking and industrial committees from the various Federal Reserve Districts called by President Hoover," Mr. Chapin said. "It was evident at this conference that business men are looking forward—not backward. The consensus was that basic conditions of industry are such as to warrant increased confidence.

"Under the leadership of these committees, whose membership is most representative, there has been started a definite program to aid in the recovery of business. Trade associations of the country can lend valuable support to this movement.

"I am particularly impressed with the rôle of the Department of Commerce in its coöperation with the various trade associations in constructive programs. I welcome the opportunity to make our department more useful to you, and I see in the immediate future very real opportunities for further coöperation between it and the various organized business groups."

Mr. Chester Leasure of Washington, manager of the resolutions and referendum department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke in place of Mr. Julius H. Barnes of Chicago, formerly chairman of the board of that organization.

Commercial bribery, an evil long difficult to eliminate, he said, has been finally brought within the jurisdiction of the law to the discomfort of unethical business men. Legal activities, credit organization, manufacturing standards, material specifications and safety codes, immeasurably beneficial to industry, are among the chief achievements of trade organizations, he held.

Mr. Roscoe C. Edlund of New York, manager of the American Association of Soap and Glycerine Manufacturers, was elected president of the association, to succeed Mr. Warner S. Hays of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Slate Association. Chicago was selected for the next convention of the association, to be held in September, 1933.

### GARNER IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Speaker John N. Garner arrived here yesterday to confer with Democratic leaders about plans for speaking in the campaign and is to leave during the week-end for New York. He issued a formal statement in which he criticized the Administration and forecast victory for his own party in November.

"Must We Wallow Again to Win?"

BEER, OR NOT—as each state sees fit! Is it handwrting on the wall?

Without a doubt, the same old beer is headed back. The same old beer which kept the working man in poverty. The same old beer which continued for centuries to rob constructive industries by the perversion of the people's purchasing power. The same old beer whose greed drove it out. That beer is headed back.

Social reform crushed to earth will surely rise again, but are you willing to be even temporarily crushed by a re-legalized liquor traffic in order that their greed may once more betray them?

Emphatically you answer, "No!," for the millions of Americans who groaned under the tyranny and destruction of the legal traffic.

The daily press admits the wets have no hope of prompt repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment but frankly points out their aim as being the achievement of a mere majority in one house of Congress. Thus they could block all appropriations for enforcement, despite the fact that this enforcement has already cut down the amount of liquor available for consumption in this country by sixty-five per cent!

Beer is headed back and when it arrives the profits of its sale will make available a fund such as history has never known, for the advertising of intemperance!

They cringe under this accusation, but what else could it be? Could we expect their advertising to urge us NOT to drink? Of course not!

August Busch has proudly given assurance that he stands ready to spend a million dollars each year for advertising when beer comes back. Dozens of other brewers would do likewise. Can't you see what this twenty-five million dollar annual fund would accomplish? It would push beyond the realm of possibility the establishment of a temperance advertising fund which could compete with the efforts in the opposite direction!

Radio, movie, and printed advertising has been developed to a degree which would permit the seduction of the most wary!

Why wait until we have this gigantic fund as a competitor? The time to act is NOW!

For twelve weeks the Foundation has been strengthening its campaign of publicity and advertising with a weekly broadcast from WLS, the most powerful station in Chicago.

These dramatizations of the economics of Prohibition brought in great bundles of mail which showed the people to be hungry for the facts on this subject.

This service costs money and to continue or expand it, is impossible unless we are backed by generous contributions NOW!

Beer is headed back! If you want it stopped, make our work your work and send us a check today!

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DR. J. H. KELLOGG, Sanitarium, Michigan
ALVIN S. MOODY, Financier, Texas
RICHARD H. SCOTT, Manufacturer, Michigan
J. H. STEELE, Structural Engineer, Pa.
LOUIS J. TABER, Master Nat. Grange, Ohio
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Go Ahead and Fight!
I am with you, and to prove it here's my check.
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Enclosed is my $..... for the Foundation's Fight.
MAIL CHECK PAYABLE
American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, or to Alonzo E. Wilson Treasurer, 7 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

My money for mass education!
▼▼
My vote to protect enforcement!

# CANADIANS SEEK COMMITTEE TO HELP FARMERS

## National Conference Meets in Toronto; Makes Recommendation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Formation of a National Committee on Agricultural Services was recommended by the National Agricultural Conference which has brought to a close deliberations of four days here. All nine provinces were represented at the conference by their Ministers of Agriculture. Mr. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, is proposed as chairman of the new committee. With Mr. Weir, the latter will include the ministers of the nine provinces.

This organization is to have a national advisory committee on agricultural services, it is also recommended. On it are to serve the federal deputy and assistant deputy ministers of agriculture; the nine deputy ministers of the provinces; the heads of the agricultural and veterinary colleges; and representatives of the provincial research foundations, Nation Research Council, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. Such other representatives as may be nominated by the committee on agricultural services may be included.

The foundation of a provincial advisory committee on agricultural services in each province is also recommended, under the chairmanship of the minister of agriculture of the province.

Higher quality, increases in production and greater efficiency in agricultural services in general to reduce wastage and disseminate information of practical value to farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific seemed to be the keynote of the committee reports.

The aid of technical experts in all branches of agriculture is to be available to the executive committee, when it is faced with a problem which necessitates a particular experience. This, it is felt, will give elasticity to the work of the committee.

The ministers of agriculture of the provinces are to try to work out the findings at the recent sessions of the various committees, Mr. Weir explained. They are to refer to the advisory committee any obstacles they may encounter.

An Ontario conference to take place shortly after the close of the Canadian National Exhibition here has been planned, in accordance with the recommendations of the national conference. This meeting will be for the purpose of discussing coördination of services and improvement in quality and quantity of all products for export.

From now on the packing houses in the Dominion will allow government inspectors to inspect hog carcasses "on the rail" at abattoirs instead of alive in the pens. This action will tend to give the industry in Canada parity with Denmark, it is believed. Denmark has had the benefit of government inspection at the plant.

# Philadelphia Cuts More City Costs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Cutting $6,500,000 from the total appropriations requested by city branches for the 1933 budget, Mayor J. Hampton Moore Thursday submitted recommendations to the city council for further savings which might diminish the $15,000,000 shortage for the coming year.

Included in the recommendations for balancing the city budget were plans to lease or scrap the municipal stadium, to abandon the $6,000,000 Hog Island airport project, to drop 250 men and officers from the bureau of police, to transfer the new $5,250,000 convention hall to the trustees of the commercial museum and to abolish the secret investigation fund.

Members of the police and fire departments have had their pay cut 11.4 per cent since July 1, and will, in addition, have to work six days each month without pay, until the end of the year, in order that a shortage of about $700,000 in the department of public safety may be balanced. Through consolidating the work of two separate bureaus of city planning and city zoning commissions, and putting this work into the hands of the bureau of engineering and surveys, Mr. Moore has already effected considerable savings to the city.

# *North Carolina Youth Makes 1200-Mile Flight*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANETO, N. C., Sept. 17—From Manteo to Murphy, North Carolina, and return by daylight is the latest achievement of 17-year-old John Parrott, Kinston aviator. The distance covered was nearly 1200 miles. Starting from Manteo, young Parrott was accompanied by his father and a passenger. The flying time for the round trip was approximately 10 hours. Manteo was chosen as the starting point for several significant reasons. For a North Carolinian to use the expression "From Manteo to Murphy" is to modernize "From Dan to Beersheba." Manteo is also within a short distance of where the first heavier-than-air craft was successfully flown by the Wright brothers, and the site of the first English attempts at colonization on the North American continent. Murphy is near the Georgia line, in the southwest corner of North Carolina.

# *No Meguphones Needed Here*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

CONTEST WINNER AT LEFT

# CAUTION RULES IN EXTENDING AID TO STATES

## Federal Agency Thus Far Gives Only $21,000,000 Out of $300,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Extreme prudence is being exercised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in its distribution of the $300,000,000 fund authorized by Congress for federal aid for local relief to the needy and distressed.

Only $21,000,000 of the fund has been allotted to date, although more than half the states have made applications. Since July 21, when this money became available, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has voted to 14 states and political subdivisions of four other states a total of $21,172,349.

The latest loans, announced yesterday, were $300,000, made available to Montana, for use in eight counties, and a loan to Arkansas of $502,500, to be spent in six counties.

Most of the loans thus far made extend relief for periods of from one month to three months. If loans were made for a long period of time, officials believe, there would be a greater temptation to depend upon the Federal Government rather than upon the state or local government, or private charities. The corporation's advances bear interest at 3 per cent.

Officials of the corporation emphasize that the money is not a gift to the states but a loan. They are strictly enforcing the provision of the law which requires the governor of the state or territory to certify that "the resources of the state or territory, including money available and which can be made available by the state or territory, its political subdivisions, and private contributions are inadequate to meet its relief needs."

The states and subdivisions which have shown this to the satisfaction of the board to date are: Illinois, $9,000,000; Wisconsin, $3,000,000; Detroit, $1,800,000; Ohio (six counties), $1,610,585; Louisiana, $1,096,084; Washington (state), $675,000; Missouri, $663,180; Florida, $500,000; West Virginia, $440,000; Utah, $390,000; Idaho, $300,000; Arizona, $250,000; Colorado, $250,000; Alabama, $225,000; South Dakota, $150,000; North Dakota, $50,000; Montana, $300,000; Arkansas, $502,500. Total, $21,172,349.

# *TOWN CRIERS VIE FOR 'NOISE' HONOR*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LYME REGIS, Eng.—A reward of £1000 was offered for the arrest of Charles Stuart, the "Young Pretender," in the streets of Lyme Regis the other day. The announcement was made by a Town Crier, in connection with the annual meeting of Town Criers, who assemble to outvie each other in "town crying."

Twenty-four criers took part, and among the "big noises" was a contestant whose office was instituted in 1200. One competitor claimed to be a traveling town crier, who had visited 80 towns in 11 English counties last year. This year's prize winner was Mr. W. Abbott, who won the championship for the third year in succession.

# TEXTILE GROUP ASKS WAGE RESTORATIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America concluded their annual convention yesterday with the adoption of a policy calling for the restoration of at least half of the wage reductions which have been imposed upon its members during the past two years.

The convention also adopted a resolution favoring the organization of a new political party "which will only reflect the wishes and ideals of the laboring masses" and "whose candidates cannot seek office on the tickets of the present major political parties." The convention closed a day ahead of schedule when the delegates quickly approved a new constitution revising the methods of organization, dividing the union into divisions such as groups of cotton, wool and silk workers. Mr. Thomas F. McMahon of Providence, R. I., who has been president since 1921, was reëlected for the next two years.

# WILSON DENIES THOMAS SUPPORT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17 (AP)—The Indianapolis News, Thursday, said that Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Public Morals of the Methodist Church, while attending the Methodist Conference at Vincennes, Ind., stated he wished to clear up a misunderstanding that had been caused by a false report of an address he made in Cincinnati.

"I never made the statement that I would support Norman Thomas as a candidate for President in the coming campaign." He said, "I am here to set the conference right on that question. I am not going to support Thomas and never thought of doing such a thing."

# REALTORS SEE HOPE IN STORE FOR TAXPAYER

## State Trend to Assume Local Burdens Found Encouraging

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 — A strong trend toward state control of local budgets, as well as assumption by the state or county of some of the responsibilities ordinarily held by the smaller units of government, is observed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, as holding much hope for the overburdened taxpayer.

Substantial economies have already been effected in certain instances, the association's survey, made public today, reveals, and points to possibilities of even greater savings as further shifts take place. Generally speaking, maintenance of public roads and public schools, together with the function of tax assessment, is where this trend is now strong, it is said.

Citing the new Indiana tax laws as strongly indicative of this trend, and North Carolina's pioneer tax measures adopted in 1931 as well worthy of study, the survey also analyzes proposals now up for action in California.

"The new Indiana law providing for state tax limitation and control of local tax levies, a measure for which real estate boards of the State appeared, practically cuts in half the average tax rate on property in Indiana, the Indianapolis Real Estate Board estimates," it is stated in the report of the national association.

The North Carolina reforms in 1931 provided for state control of local tax expenditures and state assumption of responsibility for public schools and road maintenance, with a resultant reduction of between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 in the total yearly tax bill, the report says.

The California Legislature at its coming session is expected to have before it two major proposals for tax adjustment both of them based on state assumption of functions hitherto performed by local governmental units.

The first is described as a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would require the state to assume the share of school support now contributed by the counties and raised by ad valorem property taxes, a total of $45,000,000 yearly. To replace these taxes it directs the Legislature to levy an income tax and sales taxes on selective non-essential commodities.

The second proposes assumption by the state of a larger share of road costs and "would permit reduction in county taxes on real estate, so effecting a more equitable distribution of tax costs, with more efficient administration," the report says.

# Frequency Test Service Expanded

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Twenty-four-hour service for maintenance of wave frequencies of radiocasting stations is the aim of the two newly equipped "standard frequency" stations just completed in Maryland, under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Owners of more than 20,000,000 radio receiving sets will be provided with more adequate reception by the expanded service. Manufacturers of radio sending apparatus, as well as testing laboratories and governmental departments, will also be benefited.

Testing of frequency bands has been carried on for a number of years in temporary buildings, but a larger scope will be attained by the new equipment. The "standard frequency" that has been generated at the bureau in Washington for the last several years is numbered at 5,000,000 cycles per second. This signal is at present sent across the country at a certain hour every Tuesday morning and afternoon. All interested persons upon receiving the signal are able to adjust their stations in order to keep within the frequency bands assigned them by the Federal Radio Commission. The United States is the first Government to provide a service of this kind, and it is the hope of the bureau experts, funds permitting, to improve the service to such an extent that it will be continuous, thus providing, from a broadcast angle, an instantaneous correction upon any program in the country.

# Prince of Wales Speech Petitioned

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A petition to the Prince of Wales to address the youth of the world on Oct. 11 marking the 111th anniversary of Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, is on its way to England. It bears the signatures of 200 boys employed on 11 British transatlantic steamships.

On this side of the water, President Hoover will issue a statement in recognition of Founder's Day, to be broadcast to all parts of the world by amateur radio operators on their own shortwave sets.

This is the first observance by the associations in North America and other countries of the work of Sir George, who, as a clerk in a London dry goods store, organized the first Young Men's Christian Association in 1844. Elaborate preparations are being made to call the attention of youth to the deeds of the men who founded and built up the organization which serves them under the direction of a national committee, headed by Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University and of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

### GOVERNORSHIP APPROVED

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, succeeding Sir John Middleton. Announcement of the King's approval of the appointment was made Wednesday.

# Building of More Libraries Purpose of New Association

## Nation-Wide Organization to Encourage Use of 'Make-Work' Funds for Cultural Ends

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The formation of a national organization of industrial, commercial and educational leaders, known as the Association for Progress Through Libraries, Inc., for the purpose of encouraging the use of "make-work" funds in the building and improvement of libraries is announced by Mr. Curtis L. Harrington, executive secretary of the organization, whose headquarters have just been established at 521 Fifth Avenue.

"The first activity of the group," Mr. Harrington said, "is to direct make-work funds into library construction because libraries are noncompetitive and because there is a tremendous need for them. Statistics show that there is a normal need of 60 per cent more library buildings than we now have in this country, and to this must be added 25 per cent more, owing to the increased use of libraries brought on through the depression."

Holding that a balance must be struck between industrial and cultural plants, Mr. Harrington said that "to arouse the interest of commercial and industrial groups in the building up of this cultural plant, there is needed the coöperation and support of business and industrial America." In general, the necessity for improvements in the library situation in the nation's economic life is not fully appreciated or understood, he added.

"To bring about this interest and support," he continued, "the Association for Progress Through Libraries has been organized by a group of influential citizens throughout the country with specific objectives of making the nation 'library conscious,' to urge universal and adequate library service, and to advocate library building and maintenance as a constructive means of unemployment relief."

In order to bring the above program about the association aims to enlist and organize individuals and groups, both business and social, in support of libraries, to provide the press and other publicity media with material on the social, economic and cultural value of libraries and to furnish every community in need of adequate library facilities with such practical information and material as may be necessary to accomplish the association's objectives.

Among the activities of the association, Mr. Harrington said, will be to spread the need for more or better equipped libraries, especially in those communities where money for unemployment relief is available but no constructive program is in sight.

"Public works construction on a large scale," he continued, "is widely advocated to stimulate employment, but such construction is only advisable if the works are of permanent economic and social value. These requirements will be met if we use this need for building as an opportunity to build up our cultural plant and particularly our library system. The time has come to advance our program for library construction, to put libraries in thousands of rural and urban communities where none now exist, so that all our people will be provided with means for self-education and individual development."

# Navy Compiles New Movie Rules

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Vessels of the United States Navy must not be represented as running under a foreign flag even in motion picture dramas. Nor may navy personnel impersonate the officers and crews of any other nation.

These are among the regulations compiled by the Navy Department to govern the coöperation extended by the navy in making motion pictures. The department frequently makes available its vessels and personnel to picture concerns, but it exercises a rigid supervision and must pass on the completed picture before it can be released.

Among the other requirements are: "The picture must not have as its background the life or activities of a foreign navy; the picture must contain nothing which can in any way discredit any branch of the Government, or any foreign government service, or the personnel or uniform of such service. The picture must not contain anything offensive to public morals or good taste, or be otherwise objectionable."

# ATLANTA TO BUILD WITH NATIVE MARBLE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia marble will be used for the new post office to be erected here instead of Indiana limestone, according to a verbal agreement reached between the United States Treasury Department and the contractors for the building, it has been publicly announced.

# Historical Aviation Museum Opened

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 17—The Roosevelt Field Aviation Historical Museum, devoted to exhibits showing the earliest developments in airplanes, was officially opened today in a hangar built during the World War. Its examples of the first types of flying machines is expected to rival the Smithsonian exhibit when completed.

The machines assembled for the opening include a French Bleriot monoplane, built in 1910. It has a rotary motor, huge propeller and bicycle wheels. The machine was found in a barn in Maine and was brought to the United States by M. Jean Domerjoz, a Belgian pilot, who shipped it between county fairs by wagon.

Also there is Tom Baldwin's pusher biplane, built in 1912, which has four cylinders, a power plant and bicycle wheels. The pilot of this machine had to sit away out in front in the open air. The first Bellanca is shown and five war-time planes, including a French Neuiport, an Aeromarine, a Standard, an English Sopwith Snipe and a Thomas Morse.

### LONDON COÖPERATORS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The London Coöperative Society has opened an estate department, which will arrange auction sales for members, undertake valuation for probate and other purposes and see to the letting and selling of houses and the collection of rents for members. This is an entirely new coöperative service.


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Due to unprecedented interest and activity (unequalled even in boom years), our sale will be extended one more week. Last day September 24.
ESTATE SALE
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AT MAGNOLIA
At prices one-half 1930 level or less
By order of the ADMINISTRATORS, these jewels must be sold without reservation or delay
WHY This sale is held because of the legal necessity of settling the estates of THE TWO FOREMOST MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND STYLISTS OF AMERICA. Do not confuse this offering with a sale of out-dated "distress" merchandise or merchandise made specially to supply "sales."
WHAT This is the largest and most glorious assemblage of NEW Jewelry in any ONE place in the country, and every piece has been created with meticulous pains and of gem material only. It was intended for presentation this VERY FALL of 1932 and winter of 1933. ONLY BECAUSE IT MUST BE DISPOSED OF AT ONCE and FOR CASH do these unusual prices prevail. The collection is the largest of NEW jewelry in any one place in the country and presents a diversity almost unlimited.
You may choose from hundreds of simple solitaire diamond rings from a few dollars to thousands, or from many masterpieces in the NEW art of symphonic color-blending.
There are, of course, other RINGS, also BROOCHES, NECKLACES, PENDANTS, CLIPS, BRACELETS, WATCHES, many treasures, and a few trinkets.
For years you've been seeking a superb jewel for half its value—IT IS HERE.
WHERE This sale is held at our Magnolia salon because it is so delightfully located and accessible. IT IS THE FIRST SALE IN OUR TWENTY-THREE MAGNOLIA SUMMERS and ends with the closing of the season there. If you would acquire something really good and imperishable for very little, this is the time and place to buy, for we believe that NEVER AGAIN WILL JEWELRY OF SUCH INVESTMENT VALUE AND ARTISTIC MERIT be offered at such extraordinarily low prices. Capitalize these low prices—become a 1932 buyer and receive, for years to come, the congratulations of your more timid friends.
Shortly you will be buying for Christmas. Why not now! . . . as satisfactory arrangements may be made for delivery in December.
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# HARVARD TRIP BRINGS RELICS FROM SAMARIA

## Objects Definitely Connected With Kings of Israel and Judah

Delicate ivory panels and furniture decorations, dainty needles and hairpins, form attractive portions of the finds of Harvard's recent archæological expeditions to the Holy Land, part of which returned last week.

These constitute, according to Dr. R. B. Blake, joint leader of the expedition with Dr. Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of Ecclesiastical History, the first objects yet found which can be definitely connected with the kings of either Israel or Judah, reflecting those circles which formed that cultivated society, in opposition to which the prophetic movement arose.

"Similar ivories have been excavated at Nimrud, Ephesus and Ashlan Tash," says Dr. Blake, "all of which date from the same general period, but these are the most numerous finds yet unearthed. Much of the interest of these objects lies in the divergent origins of the motifs employed, showing traces of influence from Egypt, Assyria and Cyprus, and throwing light on the general situation of Palestine in the ninth century B. C., when it appears that Palestine was a veritable melting pot of Egyptian and Mesopotamian cultural influences.

**In City of Samaria**

"Our finds were made about 100 meters northeast of the Osorkon house in the original city of Samaria. This city was erected when control of Palestine passed from Judah to Israel, through the rise to importance of Omri and Ahab. It was built by these Israelite kings on a site which had not previously been used for settlement because of the much better water supply on all surrounding hills. However, the new capital city of the kingdom was founded at the strongest strategic position.

"The strategic importance of Samaria to the kings of Israel is shown by the massive fortifications which we found girdling this ridge. The city was founded at a time when the temporal power of Israel counted for most among the surrounding nations. The enormous and precisely laid walls which were uncovered could only have been the work of a wealthy kingdom and an advanced civilization."

Dr. Blake tells many curious tales of the experiences of his digging at Samaria. "Theoretically," he said, "about 50 men did the digging, but though the details regarding the pay and hire were made with the men, they brought their families along and saw that they did the major portion instead. A few trained Egyptians supervised the laborers who hurried not in the least but dug with the local spades, putting the dirt from the excavation in baskets and then walking to a cliff with the load on their heads, dumped the dirt and walked back, singing all the while."

The many photographs which were taken at the site simplified recording and when electric light was necessary for special pictures it was furnished by an ancient Ford of doubtful antiquity. Trouble was occasionally experienced with the mixed population of the camp, a mixture which like oil and water didn't want to mix. Arabs, Jews and Greeks made up the laboring class, and this problem was no different from that which existed 3000 years ago at the time of Ezra and Nehemiah.

**City Outlines Sought**

The excavations now in process at Samaria have for their object the delineation of the city outlines, and the identification of the principal buildings, attributed, so far as may be possible, to their proper periods. Excavations were begun at this site 20 years ago, when Dr. Reisner, then Harvard's Egyptologist, made several notable finds. This past season's work at the site is Harvard's second. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Palestine exploration fund and the British School of Archæology, all rendered valuable assistance in the work.

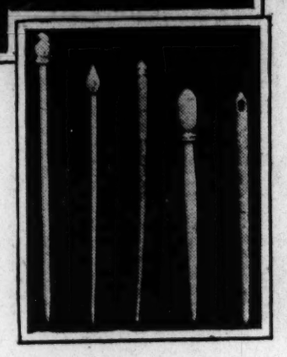
Dr. Blake expressed belief that they have at last uncovered the famous "Ivory" house of Ahab. At least they are reasonably sure it lies in their region and more is hoped to be learned about this in the future. Meanwhile, it is certain that the ivories found come from the furnishings of palaces such as are listed on Assyrian inventories and which were denounced by the prophet Amos.

"It would be difficult to imagine a more vivid illustration of Amos' text," said Dr. Blake. "Various buildings in the area have been tentatively identified by the expedition with Omri, Ahab and Jeroboam II, but only the order and approximate date of these buildings could be established. It is quite possible that we have only gotten to the edge of the "Ivory" palace, but we do know what we have found is of the right period, for it can be dated by the inscriptions of Hazael, King of Damascus and a contemporary of Ahab."

The objects brought to light to date, and there are more in sight, include two crouching lions in the round, of exquisite workmanship, but the major part of the material consists of the small ivory panels some of which are decorated with models from the Egyptian pantheon. Among them are Ra, the sun god, holding a figure of Maat, the goddess of truth, the infant Horus, Issis and Nephthis as well as Neheh, the personification of eternity with the emblem which signifies thousands of years. Another panel is pierced relief representing a bull being mauled by a lion, while still another is that of a winged sphinx.

Relics of the Roman period of Samaria, the dates of which cannot be decided upon as yet include an excellent statue of Koré, the virgin goddess. A portion of the staff is still missing. This was the most impressive find, according to Dr. Blake, and it was uncovered in the hippodrome, just below the main city. Work for this year at the site has been completed but it will be continued again next March. Dr. Blake is expected to return sometime around the latter part of this month with the rest of the Harvard contingent.

## New Phases of History Revealed at Samaria



All Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Corner of Hippodrome (Roman Period). Upper Right—Statue of Koré. Lower—Needles and Hairpins Dating Back to Ninth Century, B. C.

**EPISCOPAL GROUP ELECTS**

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Miss Lena W. Grimes of Melrose, Mass., has been selected as Executive Secretary of the Church Mission Help, national Episcopal body working among women and girls, Mrs Theodore W. Robinson, president, announced yesterday.

# SWEDEN FACES ITS PROBLEMS CONFIDENTLY

## British Legation Official Declares Nation Is Equal to Strain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM — While Sweden's economic and financial position is affected by a series of serious domestic problems, there is no reason to fear that the natural resources of the country and the soundness of state finances will not prove more than equal to the strain.

This is the view expressed by Mr. W. J. Glenny, Commercial Counselor of the British Legation here, in a report on economic conditions in Sweden which has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade in London.

The country has at present several problems to face. Production costs in the export industries are high, particularly labor charges, the standard of living of the Swedish worker being high. The timber trade, one of the country's most important assets, has to face severe competition from Soviet Russia.

Sweden's financial position at the moment is dominated by the failure of Kreuger & Toll and the difficulties of the match company and the Skandinaviska Bank. But, although these factors are responsible for uncertainty and weakness in many quarters, there are evidence that they will be overcome.

As regards production, over 40 per cent of the population depends on agriculture for a livelihood. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the total agricultural output is exported, but agricultural imports yearly exceed exports by about £2,000,000 and this branch of industry has been, during recent years, one of the least remunerative.

The balance of foreign trade, still unfavorable, increased from 112,000,000 kroner in 1930 to 312,000,000 in 1931, the highest excess ever recorded in Sweden, in spite of the low range of import prices. Great Britain and Germany have the largest share of Sweden's foreign trade, Great Britain as regards exports and Germany as regards imports.

# Mrs. Poole Urges Governments Buy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A "buy now" campaign in "government housekeeping" so that towns, cities and states may take advantage of present low prices, and their dollars start the wheels of industry turning, is urged by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Poole has asked club women to visit their governors and mayors and urge them to place orders for office furniture, street cleaning apparatus, park benches and clothing and housing needs.

"We hope to carry on even into every county until efficiency characterizes government purchase, and a full measure of return is had from every dollor of taxpayers' money spent in government housekeeping," she said today.

# PRINTERS FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—The five-day-week plan for printers on newspapers will become effective next Jan. 1 if approval is given by individual unions in a referendum vote.

The International Typographical Union convention here yesterday adopted the five-day-week plan, 76 to 74, later amending its resolution to require the local unions' approval. The plan provides a printer who has worked five days in any one week must engage a substitute for additional work. It affects approximately 22,000 union members

**PANAMA RESTORES RIGHTS**

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Sept. 17 (By U. P.)—The National Assembly voted yesterday to restore constitutional rights which were suspended several months ago during a rent strike.

# Cosmic Rays Give Up Secrets, Reports Say, to Man in Arctic

## Dr. Compton, Nobel Prize Winner, Said to Have Proved They Are in Particle Field, Not Waves, and Thereby Have Deeper Penetration

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner, is returning from the arctic circle with one of the most surprising of all the recent alterations in conceptions of "this changing world."

From The Pas, Manitoba, he announced definitely Wednesday discovery of evidence that cosmic rays may be electrical particles rather than waves.

From the lay point of view this is somewhat as mystifying as stating that he had found a new kind of tree, whose leaves, when shot out of a big gun, would penetrate steel like six-inch shells.

In the realm of invisible rays, where cosmic radiation and electrical particles belong, the particles have been considerably like leaves—by comparison with "wave" rays they did not show much penetrating power.

For example, the highest power particle rays thus far announced, those from a 2,500,000-volt new tube set up by the Germans, Lange and Brasch, are reported in a letter this week to the Associated Press as penetrating about ½ inch into the flesh of mice.

By contrast, the "wave" rays of radium, or what natural scientists call gamma rays, penetrate an inch of lead rather easily.

Cosmic rays, which Dr. Compton's announcement seems to put in the particle class, go through a man as if he did not exist, penetrate many feet of lead, 200 feet of water, and about 800 feet into earth.

If cosmic rays are particles, then the record for penetration passes from the "wave" form of radiation to this strange phenomenon which may be made of something like infinitesimally small bullets.

What Dr. Compton measured was as simple as placing iron filings on a sheet of paper under a magnet. If the paper is shaken, the filings collect more thickly along the "lines of force" close to the poles.

Dr. Compton used the whole earth as his "sheet of paper." He took the magnetic poles for his "magnets." His instruments showed that the invisible cosmic rays were concentrated more thickly close to the magnetic poles.

That seems to prove that the magnetic poles attracted the rays. In the present state of the knowledge of physics anything which is attracted by magnetism is in some manner electrical.

# Civic Center Atop Aqueduct Planned

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17—Proposals to construct a civic center atop a vast aqueduct platform spanning the Genesee River for a full city block have been revived following an offer by the University of Rochester to deed the city sufficient land on the west bank of the river, conditioned on immediate construction of a new public library and one other building.

The offer, if accepted, will bring to realization the civic center suggestion incorporated in the recently completed city plan designed to meet conditions of a growing city a half-century in the future. The project calls for bridging the river between two down-town streets, the building of a park and plaza beneath which the river will roll on its way to Lake Ontario and surrounding the layout with a group of municipal and county buildings.

Although the proposed buildings would be only the first step in a group plan, the university's proposal requires they be built to tie in with the plan for a civic center on piles. The entire group, when completed, will include a new City Hall, Public Library, State Building, Municipal Museum and Municipal Auditorium.

**MRS. LADD DECORATED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor has been awarded to Mrs. Maynard Ladd for her work as a sculptor, according to a recent announcement by the French Embassy. Mrs. Ladd is a member of the National Sculpture Society of New York.


MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

One of a series of educational advertisements appearing in newspapers throughout the State.
When writing please refer to No. 7.

# He made $41.

over and above the cost of his Life Insurance in 20 Years through SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

That is what the following illustration shows for age 35 at issue on a Straight Life policy carried for 20 years. ($1,000 insurance.)

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|---|---|
| Total Paid in 20 years | $478 |
| Less Dividends of | 208 |
| Net paid 20 years | $270 |
| Cash value end of 20 years | 311 |
| PROFIT | $ 41 |

Note—Based on 1932 dividends paid by the seven senior insurance banks, and must not be taken as guaranteeing dividends which will be paid in the future.

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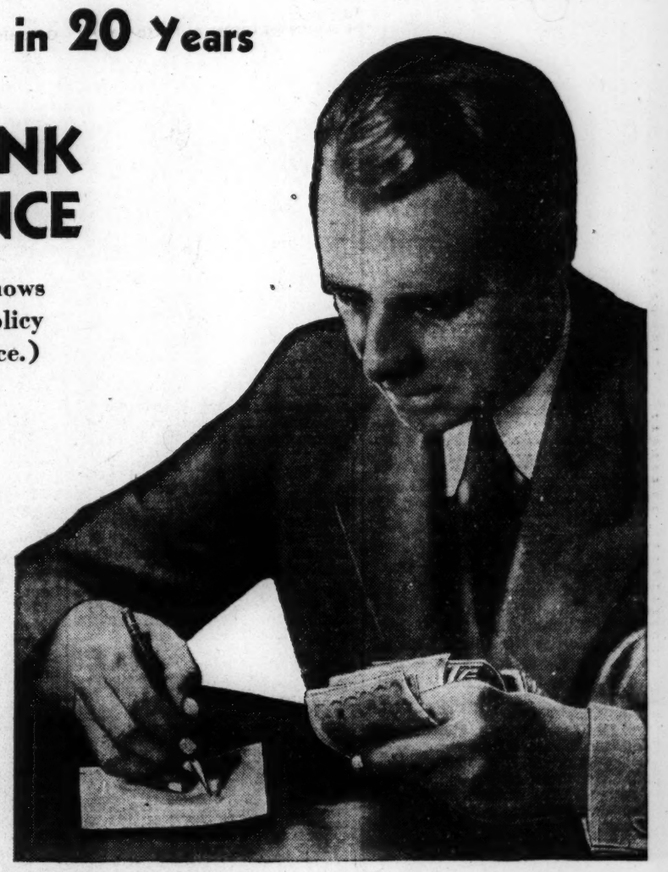

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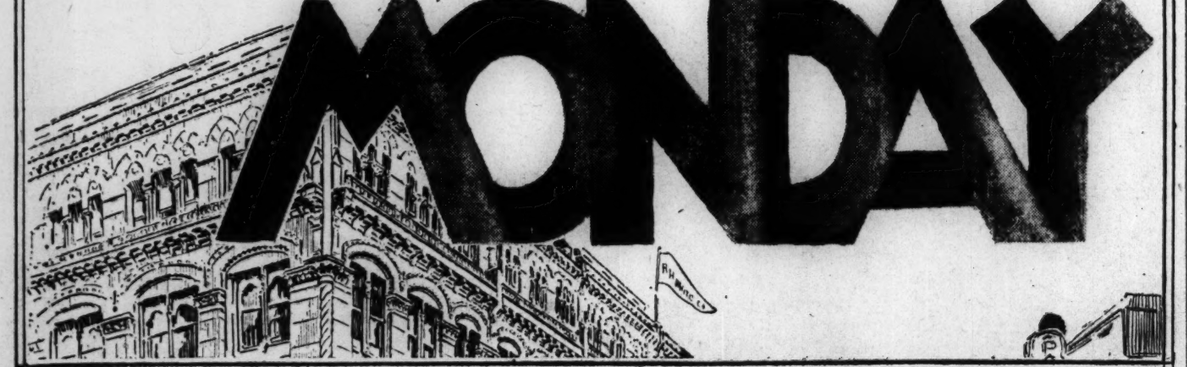

"It's our birthday but you get the presents"

# SOMERVILLE TO MEET GOODMAN

## Gives International Flavor to United States Amateur Golf Final

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17—For the first time since 1928, when Robert T. Jones Jr. of the United States and T. Philip Perkins of Great Britain met in the final round of the championship tournament on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., there will be an international flavor to the final round of the United States amateur golf championship, on the Five Farms course of the Baltimore Country Club, today. John Goodman of Omaha, Neb., will represent the United States, while C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., will represent Canada. Should Somerville win, it will be the second time in history that a player from outside the United States has taken the title, the other time being in 1911, when Harold H. Hilton of England won the championship.

This is the fifth time that Goodman and Somerville have competed in a United States amateur championship tournament and the first time that either has reached the final round. Goodman has played in every championship tournament since 1927 except 1928. His most noted performance up to this year was his victory over Bobby Jones in the first round of the 1929 championship at Pebble Beach course of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club at Del Monte, Calif. Somerville has competed in every championship since 1928 and has reached the second round twice previous to this year.

Goodman qualified for today's final by defeating the 1931 champion, Francis deS. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, in one of yesterday's semifinal-round battles, 4 and 2. The match was well played, with Goodman staging a brilliant exhibition of golf over the first nine holes of the afternoon round and gaining a lead of 4 up which the 1931 champion could not combat successfully. The end of the first 18 holes of play found the two all even, each having turned in a fine 72 for the 18 holes; but when they resumed play in the afternoon, Goodman turned in a fine 33 for the first nine holes and went 4 up, as the best Ouimet could do was 37. The cards:

MORNING ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goodman, out | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | —37 |
| Ouimet, out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | —37 |
| Goodman, in | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4—35—72 |
| Ouimet, in | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4—35—72 |

AFTERNOON ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goodman, out | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | —33 |
| Ouimet, out | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | —37 |
| Goodman, in | * | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | |
| Ouimet, in | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | | |

Somerville qualified for the final by defeating Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, 1921 champion, 7 and 6. This match did not produce as high a quality of golf as did the Goodman-Ouimet battle, Somerville having a medal card of 73 for the first 18 holes to a card of 78 for Guilford. This gave the Canadian a 6-up advantage as they started the afternoon 18. Somerville had increased this margin to 7 up at the end of the twenty-seventh hole and by halving the next three holes took the match. The cards:

MORNING ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somerville, out | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3—37 |
| Guilford, out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3—38 |
| Somerville, in | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3—36—73 |
| Guilford, in | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4—40—78 |

AFTERNOON ROUND

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somerville, out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4—37 |
| Guilford, out | 6 | * | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4— |
| Somerville, in | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Guilford, in | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | |

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ontario, defeated Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, 7 and 6.
John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., defeated Francis deS. Ouimet, Boston, 4 and 2.

# DODGERS OUT OF RACE FOR PENNANT

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 86 | 59 | .593 |
| Pittsburgh | 79 | 64 | .552 |
| Brooklyn | 77 | 69 | .527 |
| Philadelphia | 74 | 71 | .511 |
| Boston | 73 | 73 | .500 |
| New York | 66 | 77 | .462 |
| St. Louis | 66 | 78 | .458 |
| Cincinnati | 58 | 88 | .397 |

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh at New York (postponed).
Cincinnati at Brooklyn (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

Bud Tinning and the Chicago Cubs yesterday turned the National League pennant race into a two-club affair by winning over Philadelphia, 3 to 2. The Chicago victory automatically eliminated the Brooklyn Dodgers in the battle for the flag, which means that now it is up to the Cubs and Pirates. The leaders hold a margin of six games. The Chicago-Phillie game was the only one played yesterday in the senior circuit.

Tinning had Ed Holley as his opponent at Philadelphia and the game was a pitchers' battle all the way. The Phillies outhit the Cubs, 9 to 7, but Tinning was effective in the pinches. Hartnett started his team's two-run rally in the third inning by hitting a homer. Cuyler and Herman each made a pair of safeties for the winners. The score:

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Tinning and Hartnett; Holley and Davis. Umpires—Pfirman, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 37m.

# *Yanks Win Final From White Sox*

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 102 | 44 | .699 |
| Philadelphia | 89 | 56 | .614 |
| Washington | 86 | 58 | .597 |
| Cleveland | 81 | 62 | .566 |
| Detroit | 70 | 71 | .496 |
| St. Louis | 60 | 83 | .420 |
| Chicago | 45 | 97 | .317 |
| Boston | 41 | 103 | .285 |

RESULTS SEPT. 16

New York 4, Chicago 1.
Washington 8, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
Boston 6, Cleveland 2.

Making their last appearance in Chicago as far as the regular season is concerned, the New York Yankees yesterday defeated the White Sox of that city, 4 to 1. Bob Grove registered his twenty-fourth victory of the year for Philadelphia by beating St. Louis, 3 to 2. Washington kept pace with the leaders in the American League race by winning from Detroit, 8 to 3. The Boston Red Sox won from Cleveland in the remaining game, 6 to 2.

Wilcy Moore and Danny MacFayden divided pitching honors for the Yanks. The former started and yielded only four hits in six innings, therefore getting credit for the triumph. The Yankees bunched hits in the third inning and scored three runs. An error by Frank Grube, Chicago catcher, let in another run in the sixth. Chapman, Byrd and Glenn, the last named a young catcher, each made two safeties for the Yanks.

Al Simmons gave Grove and the Athletics a pair of runs in the first inning yesterday against the Browns by hitting his thirty-third homer of the campaign following a base on balls to Cochrane. The Browns later tied the score, but the A's went to work again in the seventh and put across the winning run. Grove struck out eight batters and gave only one base on balls. Irving Hadley pitched for the Browns.

Alvin Crowder held the Tigers to three hits yesterday and never was in much trouble. Buck Marrow, who drew the pitching assignment for the Tigers, yielded four runs in the first inning. The Senators made 10 safeties in all, two each by Manush and Cronin. Heinie Schuble hit a single and double for the Tigers.

After the third inning, in which the Red Sox made five hits and scored six runs, Cleveland never had a chance. Paul Andrews pitched smart ball for Boston from start to finish, keeping nine safeties well scattered. Hits by Watwood, Pickering, Alexander and Tate figured prominently in the six-run third. Kamm drove in both of Cleveland's runs. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —4 | 10 | 0 | |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 | 5 | 1 | |

Batteries—Moore, MacFayden and Glenn; Jones, Kimsey and Grube, Berry. Winning pitcher — Moore. Losing pitcher — Jones. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—1h. 34m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0—3 | 6 | 0 | |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 | 8 | 0 | |

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane, Heving; Hadley and Ferrell. Umpires—Geisel and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 40m.

AT DETROIT

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—8 | 10 | 2 | |
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0—3 | 3 | 0 | |

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Marrow, Hogsett and Desautels. Losing pitcher—Marrow. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Dinneen. Time—1h. 45m.

AT CLEVELAND

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 | 9 | 0 | |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 | 9 | 3 | |

Batteries—Andrews and Tate; Brown, Connally, Winegarner and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 51m.

# INTERESTING POLO SEASON AT LONDON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The 1932 London pony polo season concluded its program Aug. 11, after adverse weather during May had necessitated a considerable rearrangement of fixtures.

At two of the three centers—Roehampton and Ranelagh—players were obliged to extend their season an additional two weeks in order to complete their engagements. With the exception of the Guest Challenge Cup at Hurlingham all the customary tournaments of note were decided.

For the first time in many seasons the three Open Cups were won by three different teams. This year the Panthers retained the Roehampton Open Cup, the Cavaliers were triumphant in the Ranelagh Open Cup, while Osmaston won the Champion Cup at Hurlingham. The winners of the most notable competitions decided at the three London centers during the 1932 season were:

At Roehampton—Open Challenge Cup, the Panthers; Shaw Cup, the Cavaliers; Lawson Cup, Merchiston; Handicap Cup, Merchiston; Military Handicap Cup, Life Guards.

At Ranelagh—Open Cup, the Cavaliers; Colts Cup, Merchiston; Duke of York's Cup (Royal Navy-Royal Air Force), Royal Navy; Subalterns' Gold Cup, Royal Scots Greys; Handicap Cup, Merchiston; King's Coronation Cup, Osmaston; Buenos Aires Cup, Merchiston.

At Hurlingham—Champion Cup, Osmaston; Whitney Cup, Osmaston; Sanford Cup, Osmaston; Interregimental, Royal Artillery: Tyro Cup, Oxford University; Oxford-Cambridge, Oxford, 11-1.

### MINNEAPOLIS WINS A. A. TITLE

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17 (AP)—The American Association baseball championship, carrying the right to meet Newark, International League winners, in a little world series of seven games, came to the Minneapolis Millers yesterday with a 9-to-1 triumph over St. Paul, 1931 champions. The series with the International League champions will start at the eastern city Sept. 27, where three games will be played. Then the scene shifts to Minneapolis for as many contests as needed to declare a four-out-of-seven winner. The first game in the Association Park is booked for Oct. 2. In and out of first place several times this season the Millers brought back the title last won by a Minneapolis team in 1915.

# *Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 90*

## EDGAR C. (SAM) RICE

Washington Senators, American League

Born in Morocco, Ind., Feb. 20, 1892. Five feet 9½ inches in height and weighs about 155 pounds. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. First played organized baseball with the Petersburg club of the Virginia League in 1914. Also played there the following year. Washington purchased him from Petersburg in 1915 for reported price of $800. His major league record:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Position | Games | Bat. Avg. |
| 1915—Washington, | American League | P | 4 | .375 |
| 1916—Washington, | American League | OF-P | 58 | .299 |
| 1917—Washington, | American League | OF | 155 | .302 |
| 1918—Washington, | American League | OF | 7 | .308 |
| 1919—Washington, | American League | OF | 141 | .321 |
| 1920—Washington, | American League | OF | 153 | .338 |
| 1921—Washington, | American League | OF | 143 | .330 |
| 1922—Washington, | American League | OF | 154 | .395 |
| 1923—Washington, | American League | OF | 148 | .316 |
| 1924—Washington, | American League | OF | 154 | .334 |
| 1925—Washington, | American League | OF | 152 | .350 |
| 1926—Washington, | American League | OF | 152 | .337 |
| 1927—Washington, | American League | OF | 142 | .397 |
| 1928—Washington, | American League | OF | 148 | .328 |
| 1929—Washington, | American League | OF | 150 | .323 |
| 1930—Washington, | American League | OF | 147 | .349 |
| 1931—Washington, | American League | OF | 120 | .310 |

# SPORTS IRISH

## IRELAND IN THE SPORTING LIMELIGHT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

IT IS many years since Ireland figured as prominently in the sportlight as it has this summer. And it is safe to say that never before has it possessed a trio of such illustrious stars as Robert M. N. Tisdall, Olympic Games 400-meter hurdles champion at Los Angeles; Patrick O'Callaghan, who this year won the Olympic hammer-throwing contest for the second time; and Stanley Woods, winner during the past 12 months of all the most important European motorcycling championships.

These three were guests at a banquet and celebrations given here recently on the occasion of the return to Ireland of the Irish Olympic team. Speaking at the function, Gen. Eoin O'Duffy of the Irish Olympic Council, after announcing that he had applied for the Olympic Games of 1940 to be held in Dublin, said that even at Los Angeles the successes of the home athletes were not more loudly cheered than those of the Irishmen.

When O'Callaghan won the hammer throw at Amsterdam in 1928, he became the first man competing in the Irish colors of green, orange and white to wear an Olympic crown. At this year's games he was the only title-holder to retain his championship. Hammer-throwing is not the only event at which he excels and this exceedingly versatile giant won five events at the 1932 national championships.

Woods, lured from the running track by the urge of mechanized speed, might have become a first-class athlete if he had not preferred to become a champion motorcyclist. During the last 12 months he has won the Grand Prix of Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, as well as the British junior and senior Tourist Trophy races in the Isle of Man. Altogether in a series of eight races of international standing he has won seven and was beaten in the eighth by less than the length of a bicycle. At Belfast during the first week in September he completed the "hat trick" by winning for the third year in succession the Ulster Motorcycle Grand Prix at an average speed of 85.15 miles per hour for the 246-mile course.

But the brightest of these three stars is undoubtedly Bob Tisdall. He was described as a "one-man track team" after his brilliant performances in the 1931 intervarsity track meet at Stamford Bridge, London, when he won four events. Tisdall, who hails from Nenagh, in Tipperary, was educated at Shrewsbury School in England, which was followed by four years at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1931, his last year, he was president of the Cambridge University A. C. and his victory in four events enabled Cambridge to gain a smashing triumph over Oxford.

Ireland's sporting calendar has been brimful since the conclusion of the Tailtean Games, which lasted from June 29 until July 10, and one of the most notable events was the first encounter ever staged between English and Irish golf professionals. The 12-side match by foursomes and singles was played on the Cork Club's course at Little Island, and the visitors won, 16 points to 2. One consolation was the victory of J. McCartney and S. Fairweather over England's two giants, Archie E. W. Compston and Arthur G. Havers, in the foursomes.

The Irish open golf championship on the same course attracted the most powerful entry ever seen in Ireland. Arthur Padgham, young Englishman from Royal Ashdown Forest, played brilliantly throughout to win by one stroke with a score of 71, 71, 71, 70—283. A British Ryder Cup player, W. H. Davies of Wallasey, was second with 284, thanks to a record-breaking concluding round of 66, and Percy Allis, Beaconsfield, was third with 286.

Ireland was also the scene this summer of one of the most exciting automobile road races ever witnessed in this country, which attracted a record crowd of 500,000 spectators. On the famous Ards circuit, near Belfast, C. R. Whitcroft piloted a Riley car to victory in the Ulster International Tourist Trophy at a speed of 74 miles an hour, despite desperate challenges from a team of Italian Alfa-Romeo cars.

Record crowds also turned out to watch the all-Ireland hurling final at Croke Park, Sept. 4. The 34,000 spectators present paid nearly £3000, or £225 more than last year's record gate. Kilkenny eventually ran out winners by 3 goals and 3 points to 2 goals and 3 points.

The outstanding stars and events have been mentioned, but equally representative of Ireland's sporting tradition are the countless village players fighting grim battles between the "Upton Rovers" and "Downtown Rangers" in after-business hours and at week-ends. These people are justly proud of the three "world's champions" and are spurred on by accounts of their glorious deeds to bettering their own humble efforts.

# U.S. AND CANADA TIED IN POINTS

## Great Britain Trails in Three-Cornered Senior Golf Match

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 17—Only the first half of the three-cornered international senior golf team match at the Apawamis Club, between the United States, Great Britain and Canada was completed yesterday, with the Scotch sixsomes completed, while the threesomes were set over to the Blind Brook Country Club, Port Chester, today.

United States and Canada finished in a tie for first place with 4½ points each, while Great Britain, which won a year ago in England from the United States, scored only three points.

Findley S. Douglas, the new United States senior champion, and Frank C. Newton, who came in second, scored two points for the United States, defeating the first teams of both Canada and Great Britain. J. Dix Fraser and A. L. Lewis, the second Canadian team, also scored a double triumph.

Canada defeated Great Britain, 3 to 1, while United States defeated Canada, 2½ to 1½, and broke even with Great Britain, 2 to 2.

None of the members of the second section of the national individual championship were able to break the standing of the first group, so the winners on Tuesday and Wednesday all retained the positions they held at the close of their play. Rain also diminished the number of contestants which completed their quotas yesterday, only one player in Class A appearing, while those younger were also fewer than usual.

The international team match summary:

International Triangular Matches

| United States | Pts. | Great Britain | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas-Newton (4 and 3) | 1 | Kolesar-Clayton | 0 |
| Tallman-Chapman | 0 | Boys-Aldridge (1 up) | 1 |
| Lee-Croft (3 and 2) | 1 | Todd-Caird | 0 |
| Gray-Mabon | 0 | *Maj. C. H. L. Cazalet (3 and 2) | 1 |
| Total | 2 | Total | 2 |
| United States | Pts. | Canada | Pts. |
| Douglas-Newton (2 and 1) | 1 | Robinson-Lyon | 0 |
| Tallman-Chapman | 0 | Frazer-Lewis (5 and 4) | 1 |
| Lee-Croft even | 1½ | Heintzman-Parker | ½ |
| Gray-Mabon (1 up) | 1 | Donaldson-Despard | 0 |
| Total | 2½ | Total | 1½ |
| Canada | Pts. | Great Britain | Pts. |
| Robinson-Lyon (3 and 2) | 1 | Kolesar-Clayton | 0 |
| Frazer-Lewis (5 and 4) | 1 | Boys-Aldridge | 0 |
| Heintzman-Parker (3 and 1) | 1 | Todd-Caird | 0 |
| Donaldson-Despard | 0 | *Maj. C. H. L. Cazalet (3 and 1) | 1 |
| Total | 3 | Total | 1 |

Grand total, United States 4½, Canada 4½, Great Britain 3.

*Owing to the presence of only seven players from Great Britain, Major Cazalet, captain of the team, played alone.

### ARDSLEY TENNIS POSTPONED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 17—An all-day rain prevented play in the women's invitational tennis tournament for women at the Ardsley Club here yesterday. In the upper half of the singles draw Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., is scheduled to play Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, while in the lower half the opposing couple will be Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., United States indoor champion in 1925, and Norma Taubele of New York.

# *Reis Speedboat Wins First Heat*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Roaring along at nearly a mile-a-minute clip in his speedboat, El Lagarto, George Reis of Bolton Landing, N. Y., swept to victory yesterday in the first 15-mile heat of the sixth annual President's Cup race on the Potomac River.

El Lagarto, winner of the cup last year, averaged 57.692 miles an hour, to lead Horace Dodge's Delphine IV by a full 300 yards. Bill Horn of Hampton, Va., drove the Delphine JV, which only a month ago defeated Reis and El Lagarto in the Gold Cup races off Montauk Point.

Dodge's second entry, the Delphine V, a brand-new boat, failed to finish. It developed engine trouble early in the race and soon fell far behind the speeding leaders.

The Potomac was crowded with pleasure craft of every description and thousands of spectators lined the banks.

Reis timed his start perfectly. His boat, whose Spanish name means "the lizard," flashed over the line just a second after the gun barked. The Delphine IV was less than a boat's length behind. From that point on Reis picked up yard after yard until he had a lead of 200 yards at the 10-mile mark and added another hundred on the last five miles.

The El Lagarto made its best speed, 58.102 miles an hour, on the third lap. Its time for the race was 15.36 flat. The Delphine IV averaged 57.052 for the distance, making its fastest time, 57.544, on the fourth lap.

A fourth boat, Miss Columbia, owned by a Red Bank (New Jersey) syndicate, was withdrawn from the race.

### MISS GENTRY WINS WOMEN'S TITLE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PUTNEY, Eng.—Making her fourth appearance in the women's sculling championship of the Thames River, Amy Gentry, of the Weybridge Ladies R. C., defeated the holder, Enid Chamberlen, Furnival R. C., in the final race, Sept. 3, on the famous stretch from here to Mortlake. Her time for the 3¾ miles was 23m. 20s. Miss Chamberlen took the lead at the start, but after passing Hammersmith Bridge (1½ miles), Miss Gentry went into the lead and was eight lengths in front at the finishing post. The third competitor, who had won her way through the preliminary rounds, was Nancy Readman, Furnival R. C., but she could not last the pace of her rivals.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 97 | 75 | .564 |
| Hollywood | 96 | 76 | .558 |
| San Francisco | 90 | 80 | .529 |
| Sacramento | 89 | 83 | .517 |
| Los Angeles | 89 | 83 | .517 |
| Seattle | 84 | 85 | .497 |
| Oakland | 74 | 96 | .435 |
| Missions | 65 | 106 | .380 |

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Missions 4, Oakland 3.
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 3.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 9, Portland 7.

### POLICEMEN RETAIN TITLE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Eng. — Oldham Police Swimming Club defeated Plaistow United S. C. by nine yards in 13m. 56 3-5s., to win the final of the English club team swimming championship, here, Sept. 5. This is the third year in succession the policemen have won this event.

### VIRGINIA SIGNS CRUICKSHANK

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17 (AP)—Robert A. Cruickshank, one of the nation's best known golfers, is expected to begin his duties as professional at the Country Club of Virginia within the next few days. Announcement of Cruickshank's selection was made yesterday by John B. Cary, chairman of the golf committee.

### MICHIGAN BEATS OSAKA

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 17 (AP)—The University of Michigan's baseball team continued its tour of Japan today by defeating Osaka University, 5 to 3.

# DARTMOUTH HAS VETERAN LINE

## Coach Cannell's Chief Football Problem Is With the Backfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 17—A greatly changed Dartmouth football team is going to take the field this fall, and the coaches as well as the students are optimistic over prospects during the season which calls for games with Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Lafayette among others. The personnel of the backfield is changed, and the whole system has been revised by Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell '20.

This year has seen the institution of a complicated line and backfield shift which is a radical departure from the usual Dartmouth system. The line shift has been patterned somewhat after the Stanford system which Glenn S. Warner showed last year against Dartmouth. The backfield shift is somewhat in the nature of the single wing back formation employed at Yale and Notre Dame, but taken in its entirety the Dartmouth program is, in the words of Coach Cannell, "something entirely new to the game."

Dartmouth has suffered heavy backfield loosses through graduation, but an all-veteran line returns. The entire 1931 backfield has graduated, as well as the three substitute backs of last year. This wholesale loss leaves the backfield positions wide open. Two fullbacks, Roald A. Morton '34 and David T. Hedges '34, return and the younger Morton has been converted into halfback for this season.

The early practice sessions have shown two backs to be outstanding, Samuel Fishman '34 and William Clark '35, former Phillips Exeter Academy captain. Clark is a 70-yard punter, and his dropkicking won the Princeton - Dartmouth freshman game last year. Hedges remains at fullback on this first-string combination. Other backs of promise are John F. Donovan '33, Fishman's understudy; R. L. Giarla '35, Lyn Shollenberger '34, G. F. Hill '35, H. C. Deckert '35, James V. Aleta '35, Wilbur L. Powers '34, Rudolph Pacht '35, J. D. Mahoney '34, W. P. Clough '34, W. B. Crandall '34, G. P. Stangle '34, J. F. Wendell '34 and R. W. Banfield '34.

The line problem is already solved. The forward wall is exactly, with the exception of the position occupied by J. C. Pyles '32, the same as last year. Ward S. Donner '33 and Harold Mackey '33 are the first-string ends, with another letterman, John F. Trost '33, as a substitute. The tackles are Albert C. Baldwin '34 and Philip Glazer '34. The guards are Capt. William J. Hoffman '33 and Robert C. Michelet '34, the last named taking the place of Pyles. Forrest Branch '33 continues as center on this veteran line.

The coaches are now looking for substitute material for this aggregation. The ends are fortified by Richard E. Carpenter '34, Charles J. Chapman '33, E. K. Arthurs '35, Lawrence Davis '35, F. X. O'Leary '35, William C. Embry '34 and Graham C. Ong '34.

The tackle substitutes are led by a letterman, H. L. Durgin '33. Others are Irving Silverman '34, L. M. Huntley '33, Phillip A. Conathan '35, D. C. Hagerman '35 and R. L. Kenney '35. Substitute guards find another letterman available in C. R. Hulsart Jr. '34. R. D. Lapidus '34, H. J. Peirce '35, George Price '35 E. J. Sousane '35 and M. N. Childs '35 complete the list. Center strength lies in Moe Frankel '34, M. H. Ritter '35, C. F. Nayor '35, G. B. Applin '34 and C. H. Stearns '35.

# LASKY TO BECOME INDEPENDENT AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP)—Mr. Jesse Lasky, whose daring exploits with public fancy in the theater gave the film fan probably more screen epics than any other man, soon is to turn back to his first choice, independent productions, after more than a decade as one of the industry's major producers.

A leave of absence which began last May from Paramount studios was brought to an end by a curt announcement from Mr. Lasky in which he alleged a breach of contract had been committed. It marked the separation of two of the oldest heads in the industry, Mr. Lasky and Mr. Adolph Zukor, president of Paramount.

### TOLLEY'S 151 WINS MEDAL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 17—Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion in 1920 when he defeated R. A. Gardner at the thirty-seventh hole at Muirfield and again in 1929 when he scored a 4-and-3 victory over J. N. Smith at Sandwich, shot a 73—75—151 over the Pine Valley Golf Club course here yesterday to win the medal in the 36-hole qualifying test in the Crump Cup tournament. T. A. (Tony) Torrance, British Walker Cup captain this year and winner of the Royal St George's Grand Challenge Cup in 1929, was the only other international player to better 80 on both rounds, with 79—76—155 for second place. Eric W. Piddican of this year's British Walker Cup team, British boy golf champion in 1927, was the only other Walker Cup player to make the Crump Cup flight. John G. deForest, the present British golf champion, placed just outside the select circle with a 173. Jess W. Sweetser, United States veteran, placed sixth on the list with a 162.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 107 | 58 | .648 |
| Baltimore | 92 | 72 | .561 |
| Buffalo | 91 | 73 | .555 |
| Montreal | 88 | 77 | .533 |
| Rochester | 86 | 79 | .521 |
| Jersey City | 72 | 92 | .439 |
| Albany | 69 | 96 | .418 |
| Toronto | 53 | 111 | .323 |

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Baltimore 3, Albany 1.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 3, Toronto 1.
Toronto 3, Rochester 1.
Only games scheduled.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## *Question of Home Study*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WHILE the Education Department has been investigating the merits and demerits of home work, various authorities have discussed the question with some energy in the public press. The weight of opinion seems to be with a continuance of the task. While there are parents who would like to see it eliminated altogether, former and present inspectors and teachers hold strongly to the view that there is a great advantage in home study. One reason for the adverse argument is the character of the Australian summer. There are often very oppressive nights, which make concentration on home lessons rather difficult. On such occasions, however, the education authorities rarely refuse a legitimate excuse, particularly in the trying conditions of the northern districts.

The Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adley, gave a lead in this direction by ordering that there should be no home work in January and February, because it is much too hot in those months for children to sit indoors over books demanding close study.

The main question before the State Director is whether home studies should be a preparation for next day's work, or more in the nature of a résumé of that day's lessons. There is a feeling among leading educationists in South Australia that the whole system should be carefully revised, but the plan that will be evolved for the state schools is likely to occupy some time. It is generally agreed that vital changes are necessary to avoid making home work a burden or a drudge and to invest it with a joyous sense of adventure.

One outstanding reason why many head teachers advocate home work is that parents are by this means brought definitely into the field of responsibility.

Then, again, there is the argument—not new, by any means, but persistent—that much of the time occupied by home work should be devoted to reading good books to broaden the children's thinking. It is contended that while fresh reading will give them a gayety of spirit, and, perhaps, a new outlook, arithmetic, geometry, algebra and kindred subjects may have a tendency, by overstudy, to take off the keen edges of research and application.

Headmasters who are disposed to challenge the value of home work in its more intensive phases are ready to admit that experience shows that children who are not assisted by their parents are much below the standard of advancement exhibited by those who enjoy that privilege.

* * *

The new Barr Smith Library at Adelaide University has a basilica type interior with nave and aisles and a coffered ceiling of striking beauty in which gold is the dominant feature. One of the outstanding features is the provision in the library for the maximum amount of natural light. Besides the continuous winnowing on the three sides of the main hall there is clerestory lighting in which the light is brought down from the roof by dormer windows. The main hall has the largest floor area of all the university buildings. It is entered through a columned portico and bronze paneled doors. The vaulted ceiling, clerestory groins and aisle ceilings are finished in ivory and gold. The relief is intensified by an overglaze of light brown and a reticulated background of soft green. The beneficence of the donors is acknowledged with Latin inscriptions on two strikingly beautiful terrazzo friezes with pink and yellow marble in the mosaic style as a background.

The library has accommodation for 150,000 books and is situated in the rear of the university grounds. A lofty reading room contains 15,000 volumes. The university first began with two rooms in the heart of Adelaide. Its buildings now cover a great part of the 13½ acres it owns on North Terrace. There are 13¼ acres still available on the Jubilee Oval for the university's use and the Barr Smith library is the first encroachment on this land.

At the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, at Urrbrae, the university has 300 acres and, in addition, 219 acres of leased land in town and country.

* * *

Freedom was the most impressive note which European school methods struck in the studies made of the various systems by Miss Patricia G. M. Hollow, a New Zealand high school teacher, who passed through Adelaide on her return from a visit to Britain and Europe to gain a knowledge of the latest methods. Punishment, she says, has disappeared and has been replaced by a system that demands of instructors that they shall get the individualism from each child by kindness and sympathetic treatment.

Miss Hollow found that the influence in practically every school she visited abroad was to conduct the classes with a minimum amount of discipline. Talking in the classroom was not prohibited unless it interfered with special studies.

"No advantage is taken by the children of their freedom," Miss Hollow emphasizes, "and I found that every child works harder than pupils in New Zealand or Australian schools. The hardest workers are the German children. They start school at 8:30 a. m. and continue until 1:30 p. m. without a break. In the afternoon they engage in sports, which are conducted by outside organizations. At night they do an enormous amount of homework."

Miss Hollow was much attracted by an education scheme which is being fostered in Czechoslovakia to instill interest in country girls in farm life by means of housekeeping schools. A two-year course is mapped out for girls between 13 and 17 years and, in addition to general housewifery, they are taught poultry and beekeeping and gardening. The students live at the schools which are fast becoming self-supporting.

# College Time Budget

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dear Dean:

Last year I was a freshman in ——college. I did not do well in my studies. My class adviser told me on several occasions that he thought my failure was due to the fact that I "frittered away too much time." I think he was right.

My father had plenty of money until recently. Now he says that my brother, who has been in a costly private school, must return to the public high school. He has told me that I can return to college for one semester and remain longer if I pass in all of my studies.

I realize that I have wasted time. I am anxious to do better. I thought I would ask you if you know of any plan that would help me. Please write soon as I want to decide what to do during the coming winter.

Sincerely,
Jack.

* * *

Dear Jack:

Every college man is endowed with the same number of hours each day. Some, however, are compelled to divide their time between part-time work in self-support and their studies. Others dissipate valuable hours in sheer idleness or in excessive social life. I assume that you have not had to earn your expenses in whole or in part while going to school thus far. Apparently, also, you recognize an element of truth in the opinion of your class adviser.

Many college men waste valuable time during week-ends. Others lose minutes and hours by not having a definite time and place for study and a study schedule that cannot be broken into.

Various devices will help you. So also will determination and judgment. Do you lose time by going to the library when it is crowded and you are compelled to wait for reference books? Do you waste time when vacant periods occur during the day? When do you begin to study in the evening; at seven, or eight or nine o'clock?

Perhaps a time budget will help you, Jack. I am submitting one I prepared for our own freshmen:

TIME ACCOUNTING SHEET

Directions: Post this above your study table for one week. Put yourself under observation for one week. Then draw a circle around the number that represents the approximate time (hours per day) you spend in each of the following. (If the time spent in an activity is not the same each day divide the total amount of time devoted to that activity for an entire week by seven and obtain your daily average).

| Activity— | Average Number of Hours Daily |
|---|---|
| 1. Recreation, rest, movies, cards, dancing, letter-writing, conversation, social life and other leisure time activities not listed below | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 2. Exercise, including time spent on athletic teams, in practice, on athletic trips, etc. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 3. Meals, care of person, dressing, shaving, etc. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 4. Sleep | 6 7 8 9 10 |
| 5. Work around home or fraternity house, tending furnace, lighting fires, cleaning house, errands for parents or upperclassmen, etc. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 6. Work outside for money or for board or room or for any other equivalent of money (i. e., time devoted to earning your way through college) | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| 7. Transportation, time spent in going back and and forth between your room and your recitations, between home and university, between fraternity

# EDUCATIONAL

## Journalism as Education

By JOHN E. DREWRY

Head of School of Journalism, University of Georgia; Formerly President, American Association of Teachers of Journalism; Secretary, National Joint Committee on Education and Practice in Journalism.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

III

WITHIN recent years journalism has been commanding the interest of many students who have no intention of becoming journalists, but who appreciate the fact that journalism is a social science which does something more than reflect the activities of society; it, in a large measure, shapes the moods and actions of society. These students wish to make a systematic study of an institution which, as Mr. F. N. Scott wrote, is

Mirror of the public mind; interpreter of the public intent; troubler of the public conscience.

Reflector of every human interest; friend of every righteous cause; encourager of every generous act.

Bearer of intelligence; dispeller of ignorance and prejudice; a light shining in all dark places.

Promoter of civic welfare and civic pride; bond of civic unity; protector of civic rights.

Scourge of evil doers; exposer of secret iniquities; unrelenting foe of privilege and corruption.

Voice of the lowly and oppressed; advocate of the friendless; righter of public and private wrongs.

Chronicler of acts; sifter of rumors and opinions; minister of the truth that makes men free.

Reporter of the new; remembrancer of the old and tried; pillar and stay of democratic government.

Upbuilder of the home; nourisher of the common spirit; art, letters, and science of the common people.

Commenting upon this new interest in journalism as expressed by the social scientists, Professor Murphy has written:

"I have gone into courses in political science and found the instructor making his entire lecture out of newspaper clippings. I have gone into courses in sociology and heard the newspaper hailed as the greatest of the problems of sociology. I have gone into courses in history and economics and literature and found the newspaper under discussion. Even the student of classics and the scientist spend an occasional half hour on it in the classroom. Now if it is worth while for these men to talk in liberal arts courses about the newspaper, why is it not worth while for universities to offer courses under specialists explaining the press and the news? The journalism teacher is the logical one to offer such instruction, and if sociology is a liberal arts subject then a knowledge of journalism has a liberal arts value, as it is one of the great problems of sociology. . . ."

Courses in the school of journalism are likewise attracting young men and women, who are planning to teach, and who wish to be prepared to supervise school publications and to handle the relationships of the school with the press.

Since advertising men, many of whom are ex-newspaper men, are agreed that there is no better preparation for their work than a good background in journalism, the school of journalism curriculum aims to serve those who wish to enter this field.

**Outstanding as Students**

In the same way, the work leading to the journalism degree has been deemed a satisfactory preparation for the person who wishes to become associated with magazine and book publishing, and trade journalism in its many ramifications.

The journalism curriculum in some respects is a better liberal education than the classical bachelor of arts course, especially since the work in journalism vitalizes and interprets the cultural subjects which in so many instances seem sterile and meaningless to the student. Dr. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin, himself a former English teacher, has written in this connection:

". . . after 30 years as a university instructor, I am convinced that our college courses in subjects other than journalism do not result in developing in the average student the ability to think logically and to apply intelligently what he has learned to his work as a reporter, copy reader, or editor. Therefore, it seems to me that the function of most of the courses in journalism is to teach students how to think straight about what is going on in the world at large and how to apply what they have learned to understanding and interpreting the day's news.

". . . I should be willing to pit the average journalism graduate against the average liberal arts graduate, not on the basis of his fitness to enter upon a journalistic career, but on the basis of his ability to think straight and to apply what he has learned to present-day social, political, and economic problems. That, after all, is the final test of the value of a college education, and that is a test that I believe the average school of journalism graduate is ready to meet."

**Among the Most Intelligent**

This broadening interest in journalism, it should be noted, is on the part of the more intelligent of the university community. The mental caliber of persons who pursue work in journalism has been observed frequently. Freshman psychological tests at state universities on more than one occasion have ranked prejournalism students first. The percentage of journalism students making such distinctions as Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi is usually high.

Recent figures of the National Education Association indicated that would-be newspaper men attained the highest intelligence percentages in a group of 6000 high school seniors in Indiana who were questioned on their choices of careers. Forty-four per cent of those who wanted to become journalists were rated "A" or "B" in intelligence. Other professional ratings in this test were would-be ministers, 42; would-be scientists, 41; and would-be physicians, 12.

The fact that would-be physicians ranked at the bottom in this test suggests the difference in the professional and cultural equipment required of the journalist and of the doctor. Much more important than the technical skill involved in reportorial and editorial work is the broad educational background required of the journalist if he is ever to be anything more than a hack worker. In this respect, the demands made of the journalist are far in excess of those made of any other professional group. When a journalist proceeds to write about the business situation, he must know, in addition to the technique of the editorial or special article, something about economics, politics, and related subjects; and, moreover, the effectiveness of what he writes will be in direct proportion to the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the field about which he is writing.

A correlation between an interest in journalism and mental superiority has been noted by Doctor Will, who has observed that students, upon entering the study of journalism, "expand in every way." He reports that "their progress in all their studies is usually accelerated and their mental maturity progresses far beyond that of their nonjournalistic classmates." In this connection, the Columbia professor has written:

"The doing of real newspaper work under proper conditions is probably equal to the best training for the mind that has ever been devised. I rate it as distinctly superior to mathematics for that purpose."

**What It Has Done for Others**

Evidence of the validity of Dr. Will's contention is to be found in the large number of persons, with journalistic training and experience, who have attained distinction and eminence in fields other than that in which they spent the early years of their life. There are many lawyers, bankers, ministers and statesmen who testify with pleasure to the value of their journalistic work as a foundation for their subsequent careers.

Additional proof of the inherent potentialities of journalism as an education is offered by the men and women who have remained in the profession. Even the most cynical and callous reporter is credited by the public with being a person of unusual intelligence, even though, for various reasons, he may have become disillusioned. Newspaper editors, taken as a whole, will equal, if not surpass, practitioners of other professions in mental endowment, breadth of vision, and observation of life. The very nature of the work of a journalist is such as to keep his mental faculties functioning with the maximum efficiency. It follows that if a person has normal or superior ability, journalism would contribute immeasurably in the development of that ability.

There is no better index to the place of journalism in the academic scheme of things than the facts that (1) it appeals to intelligent students, and (2) it promotes greater intellectual interest in other university subjects among those taking courses in journalism. Education is intended primarily to promote thinking and to broaden one's cultural sympathies. Journalism, as much so as anything in the college curriculum, achieves these universally admitted goals of higher education. Education in journalism, then, is education—a liberal education, in the best meaning of that term.

[This is the last of three articles on this subject. The other two appeared Sept. 3 and 10.]

Dr. Dimitre T. Katzaroff, director for Bulgaria, reports that after two years of preliminary work, the National Union of Parents and Teachers of Bulgaria has just been formed. The new association is planning the publication of pamphlets of information and the organization of lectures on the ideals and methods of the home and school movement.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

HARVEST FROM HER GARDEN IN THE CITY PARK

Many parks, as in the case of this one in Brooklyn, N. Y., give a great deal of garden space to classes of children who are taught under the supervision of the park department. Each child working in the garden is entitled to a basket of vegetables at harvest time.

## English Private School Situation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

THE usefulness of the English private school will be enhanced if proposals recently made for its reorganization are put into effect. A departmental committee which inquired into the efficiency of private schools has recommended that they should be subject to a scheme of state supervision, based on regular inspection, either by the local authority or the Board of Education.

The committee was set up to survey the existing position between the educational authorities in relation to schools not in receipt of public funds. The number of such schools in the country is about 10,000 containing about 400,000 pupils. The schools vary greatly in organization and staffs, and apart from some well-defined types to which but a few belong, there is every possible gradation among them. For example, the well-known "public schools," such as Eton and Rugby, are technically private schools; but most of these are already inspected and recognized as efficient.

**Small Ones**

The most numerous private schools are small establishments which take children of all ages up to 14, and exist to provide an alternative to the state elementary schools. In addition, however, there are "preparatory schools," which limit their function to preparing for well-known "public schools;" and there are kindergarten and nursery schools, for children from 4 years of age to about 9.

In fees, premises, and staffing, there are great variations among private schools. Relatively few have premises specially designed for school purposes. A considerable proportion occupy large houses which have been adapted for school use. Many others are accommodated in one or two rooms in a small villa residence.

**Tiny Room**

The fees and the quality of the staffing are similarly varied. In some cases the premises are unsuitable, according to the committee's report. For example, one school of 13 children was conducted in a small room, the dimensions of which were 10 feet by 11 feet. The furniture consisted of long, backless benches, and there were no teachers except the proprietress.

Many private schools are boarding schools, and though these are usually scrutinized by parents of the pupils, yet there is evidence that there are some schools which do not give "an adequate education under suitable conditions."

In addition to supervision of the physical condition of the premises many educationists think that the caliber of the personnel of private schools should also be supervised. They say that the chief factor in education is the personality of the teacher. To leave that factor subject to no requirements is regarded as a serious deficiency by some.

## Concerning Reminders

Children often need to be reminded of things they are expected to do. Repeated reminders, however, savor of nagging. One mother sensed this and decided to remind her children less frequently. She reserved her "Be sure's"—and "Don't forgets" for really important things. She was surprised to find how much "reminding" she had unconsciously fallen into the habit of doing. Time and again she caught herself on the verge of "reminding" when the thing in question really did not merit it. She was surprised, too, how well the children got along without her continual reminders in minor matters.

When she saw that the children were remiss in something of importance she reminded them indirectly. For instance, if a thank-you note needed to be written mother brought the friend into the conversation naturally hoping thus to remind the child of the duty she owed her. It worked remarkably well. "Oh, yes, that reminds me I must write to thank Louise for her gift," the child said on one occasion. This method of indirect reminders did not savor of nagging and consequently no one was ruffled.

## "Mr. Chairman,—"

"With the consent of my second, I accept that correction." Why is such a statement almost invariably out of order? What should the Chairman say to avoid unnecessary delay and yet proceed in an orderly way?

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## The Making of a Ranger

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Wanakena, N. Y.

THE New York State Ranger School, probably the only school of its kind in the United States, has just observed its twentieth anniversary. Its founders have seen it grow from a shack in the virgin woods of this section of the Adirondack fastness to an attractive two-story school and dormitory combined.

It was just 20 years ago last month that it was decided to organize a school "to train young men to fill the gap which exists between the woodsman and the professional forester." This has been its aim and how well it has succeeded is attested by the large enrollment and success of its graduates in practical forestry.

Back in 1912 when the Rich Lumber Company decided to wind up its affairs in this village, Mr. Herbert Rich, of the firm, offered a tract of 1800 acres to Syracuse University to be held for the benefit of the New York State College of Forestry. There was an understanding that this tract, ever since called the College Tract, would be used as a forest experiment station. But soon after that, these plans were cast aside and proposals for a school outlined.

In the early days, hardships were experienced which probably never will be repeated. In the fall of 1912 instructors and students sat at their desks in the unheated frame building in caps, mittens and mackinaws. Eight years later, in order to accommodate the overflow enrollment, 20 students were housed in tents during the winter. These students often had to dig their way through the snow to the classroom, sometimes with the thermometer at 37 degrees below zero.

To those who looked upon education as a colorless, humdrum routine and upon students as chalky faced burners of midnight oil, seeking in musty libraries or well-thumbed books for a higher mental status, or to those who see in education a bizarre atmosphere, the Ranger School presents a startling contrast.

Various accounts of the development of the school told by teachers, as well as by alumni, show how free the school has been from the conventional. Not "flaming youth," but glowing youth—ruddy faced and indefatigable, living for the most part in the open, devotees of the ax, the saw, the transit and canoe; students to whom snow and sunshine are one, whose playground and workshop are the forest, whose roof is frequently the stars and whose clothes, often torn, are designed for rough service.

The school gives a thorough and practical training for 44 weeks, fitting men for positions as rangers, managers of small forest estates, guards, nursery foremen and for service with lumber companies and forest engineers. While the school does not offer a complete education in forestry, the man who finishes its courses will have training sufficient to make him valuable in practically any forestry position.

Since June, 1919, Mr. James F. Dubuar has been director of the school, and how well the students regard him as friend and teacher is gleaned from the following tribute in the Alumni News:

"For more than a decade now he has unselfishly given of his time, patience and energy, to the end that each student might derive the maximum benefit for the time spent at the school. The unfailing interest he has shown, and assistance given in the formation and building up of the Alumni Association, is well known, and his ready and wise counsel, which due to his wide experience and knowledge he is well qualified to dispense, has been of incalculable value in assisting many men along the highways of life."

Mr. Dubuar is assisted by Associate Professor Ross A. Williams, Assistant Professor C. Eugene Farnsworth and Instructors O. L. Latham, P. J. Haddock and A. R. Sanford.


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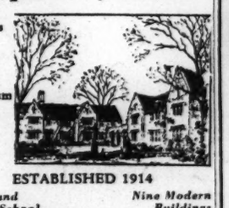
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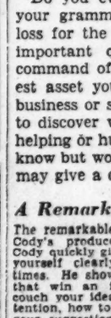
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# INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

## The Napoleonic Revival

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
Chicago

ALTHOUGH the modern movement in architecture, art and decoration in America has made but a slight impression upon the furnishings and decorations of domestic interiors, it has effected a remarkable influence toward a revival of the classical traditions in interior decoration. Out of this whirlpool of novelty-seeking through which we have passed during the last few years there has emerged a desire for something more colorful, more expressive of our cultural appreciation, than some of the more conservative forms of decoration which we have been following in the past.

Perhaps no single thing has contributed more to create this desire for a change than the drift from the residence type of dwelling, with its spacious rooms, into the close-quartered modern apartments, where every inch of space is at a premium. Added to this we have the increase in travel, the development of new materials, the new uses of old materials and the products of our inventive age.

**The Later French Classical Forms**

So we discover that we are entering, if not a new, at least a changing, era; a period of transition, if you please, that may be described as a revival of the classical. Everywhere we see evidences of this change—in the furniture, fabrics and objects of art which designers and manufacturers are pleased to term Directoire, Empire, Biedermeier, Neo-Classic, etc. Some excellent examples of the modern furniture designer's interpretation of these periods are shown in the bedroom pictured below, the work of Mr. Ernst R. Cooper, Boston designer. The room is one of a series recently installed by the Scholle Furniture Company of Chicago to meet the growing demand for this new-old type of decoration.

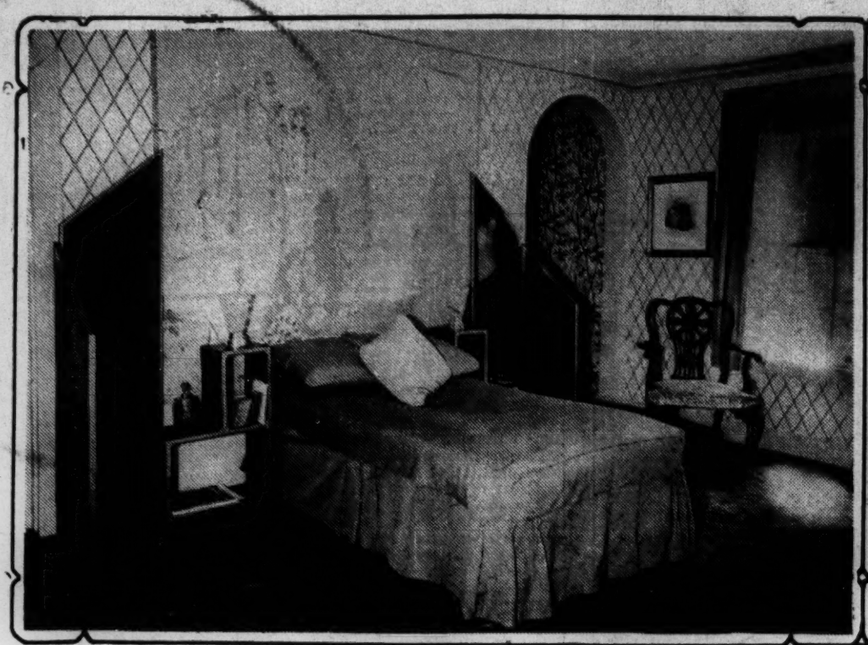
In general, it is adapted from the furniture of France, made in the period following the revolution of 1789, which we call Directoire and Empire after Napoleon. It was he, we remember, who dictated the styles during his reign. While a few actual reproductions are being executed, most of it follows simpler lines to meet requirements peculiar to our present mode of living. It is more slender and graceful in design, smaller in scale, and distinguishable in period by its adherence to the traditional characteristic of contour and the ornamentation used.

**German Version of Empire Styles**

Some fine furniture is being made too under the name of Biedermeier, that fictitious, picaresque German personage who stood for all that was homely, commonplace and inartistic. While it may seem paradoxical, the name became synonymous with the furniture made in Germany and Austria following the Napoleonic conquests in those countries. It was nothing more than the later German and Austrian interpretation of the style in vogue in France. Fruitwoods principally were used and finished in a natural or deep honey-colored effect with carvings done in gold leaf finished dull. Interior decorators now favor Biedermeier because it lends itself especially well in rooms where the effect of sophistication or the exotic is desired.

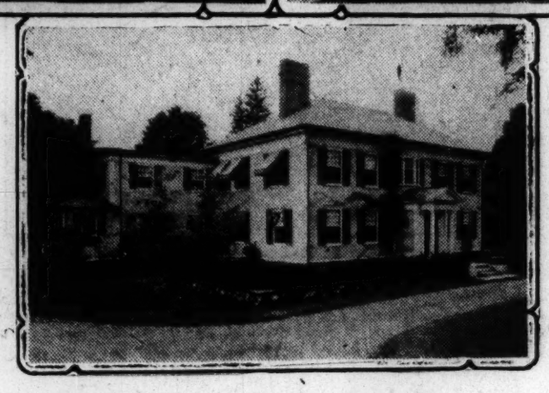
So once again designers and interior decorators find themselves working under the spell of Napoleon as everything of the period we are embracing was dictated by the Emperor or derived from his styles. The accredited exponents of the period, Percier and Fontaine, disclaimed originality for their works. "The style," they say in their volume on the Empire designs, "does not belong to us, but entirely to the ancients." We must, however, credit them with the effectiveness of their beautifully chased brass and ormolu mountings and the characteristic details of ornamentation which gave such added charm to the furniture of that period. Chief among these are the lion's or bears' claw feet, wings, classic honeysuckle, pineapples, pillars, swans heads, and the wreathed "N" the emblem of Napoleon.

Whatever we choose to term the present movement, it is now, as it was then, a revival of ancient forms and ornaments to enhance the new and more desirable furnishings of today.



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
By Courtesy of Mrs. Gordon Woodbury

*The two interior views here show portions of a chamber in the house of about 1800 which is pictured below. Most of its furnishings are of the eighteenth century, but this bedroom has been made partly modern in character by the bed and its surroundings. The screens and bedside stands in black and gold, the bed cover in apple green, pillows in a lighter green and orchid, a wall-paper panel in delicate pastel tints, the whole designed by the owner, makes a unit of strong individuality and attractiveness. The mahogany desk, dressing table and their accessories emphasize the early furniture types which pervade the home*



## London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
London

AN OLD silver coin of exceptional interest was being shown the other day in the West End. It enjoys the distinction of being considered by many collectors a specimen of the most beautiful of all coins, ancient or modern—an ambitious claim.

It was a decadrachm, or 10-drachma piece, of a face value roughly of 8s., or $2 at par, between 1⅝ and 1½ inches in diameter, and minted in Greater Greece at Syracuse, Sicily, about the year 400 B. C. The obverse side showed in high relief the lovely profile head of Arethusa, one of the Nereids or marine nymphs of the Mediterranean. The hair fell in fine waved lines over the crown and escaped in luxurious curls. Four dolphins surrounded the head. The reverse side showed a galloping quadriga or racing four-horse chariot, Niké, the Goddess of Victory, flying above to crown the driver. In the "exergue," or space below, was a shield lying flat, a cuirass between greaves and a crested helmet—the prize armor. The coin—a little larger than the English half-crown but much thicker—was offered at 250 guineas.

Some of these coin masterpieces bear the signature of one or another of the two great contemporary artists, Kimon or Euainetos, the designer's signature being sometimes placed on the dolphin immediately below the neck of Arethusa or Persephone, whichever may happen to figure on the coin. The signature, other things being equal, adds materially to the value of the piece.

This variety of coin, I might mention, owes its modern appeal to the fourfold fact that it is large, comparatively rare, a masterpiece of artistic detail, and that many connoisseurs consider their collections incomplete without at least one example of this beautiful piece.

* * *

Someone had the bright idea, during the sale of a number of nineteenth century musical boxes at a prominent Mayfair auction room the other day, to wind up some of them to stimulate the bidding. Those present were consequently treated to an unusual miniature concert of the airs of yesteryear and the liquid notes of Lilliputian birds. Lovers of these fascinating Victorian toys were obviously both charmed and impressed. The singing-bird boxes were evidently the favorites, one realizing 50 guineas.

* * *

Collectors of antique combs, a curious hobby that has a special appeal to some, will be interested to read that Miss Ida G. Tomlinson of Weymouth bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum an ancient tortoise-shell comb in tortoise-shell-and-silver case, "being a pocket-comb in fashion with gentlemen at the time of Charles II."

Combs have changed singularly little with the passage of the centuries. Visitors to the Guildhall Museum, near the Bank of England, may see excavated bone, horn and wooden combs of the Roman occupation of London or Saxon times virtually indistinguishable from the combs of today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*The Grecian decadrachm of about 400 B. C., shown full size. It is sometimes called the world's most beautiful coin*

## Mr. Wm. Poppelwell's Desk

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
Spokane, Washington

"GO DOWN Government Street to Fort Street, turn up Fort, and you can't miss them," we were directed by a friend. So we started out in Victoria on Vancouver Island in search of antiques.

We passed windows filled with gorgeous displays of Irish linens and laces. Most of the shops bore crest-like insignia on doors or windows. Occasionally gold letters announced that this company served His Majesty King George the Fifth or the Prince of Wales.

Fort Street widened into a beautiful thoroughfare and there we found the antique shops. The windows were filled with rare old pieces of furniture, or, spread out on an old walnut dining table, we found silver epernes, massive trays and candlesticks. There were sets of knives, forks, spoons with dim old initials engraved on the handles. There was mellow china and beautiful sets of glass goblets in wide bowl-like shapes.

We hardly knew where to begin. Looking for a desk, we entered an old mansion which spoke of past glories and now bore a sign above double entrance doors, "Antiques." Fireplaces graced each high ceilinged room. Tall, narrow bay windows looked out on a garden and dim, faded paper, cracking in places covered the walls. Ranged around the sides of the room were desks, chests of drawers, highboys, chairs, settees.

**Still More Up the Stairs**

We were taken up a long, steep flight of stairs to see four-poster beds and more chests of drawers, bureaus and desks.

"Some of these desks we have the papers for," said the young woman who was showing us around. She was tall and blond with pink cheeks and clear, blue eyes. "We must remember that when you have to take it back to the States. Anything over one hundred years old will go in duty free. And they are most particular on this old furniture now. The duty is high, so when you are choosing, be sure to take one that we have the papers for," she smiled.

How to choose at all was the question. They were all attractive with good lines and rich, dark woods, warm and glowing. We went from piece to piece exclaiming and admiring.

"You seem so interested perhaps you would like to see something we think very unusual." Going over to a chest of drawers the girl took down what appeared to be a brass-bound mahogany box about two feet long and one wide, with silver handles at each end. The top folded back disclosing a slanting, green baize covered writing shelf. Beneath this was a place for papers. In the other part at the top of the writing shelf were many small compartments for pens, seals, sealing wax and so forth.

**Billed March 5, 1808**

"We bought this at an auction sale in Calgary," she said. "When cleaning it one day I found that a board in one of these little compartments seemed loose. After working for a while it lifted out and there beneath was a secret place filled with these old papers."

Carefully the unfolded one. It was a bill of sale dated March 5, 1808, to Mr. Wm. Poppelwell. An elaborate heading informed the world that William Dobson of 166 Strand was a hardwareman and stationer, also maker of pocket books and portable machines to chase away troublesome winged insects. Below in a pale fine script was written,

| | £. S. D. |
|---|---|
| A mahogany portable writing desk | 4-4-0 |
| A shaving case | 1-1-0 |
| A wafer seal | 0-2-0 |
| | £5-7-0 |

Evidently on March 5, 1808, Mr. Wm. Poppelwell, who seems to have been somewhat of a dandy, had gone shopping, for another yellow sheet contained this list.

| | £. S. D. |
|---|---|
| A superfine brown coat. | 3-13-6 |
| 2 toylend (?) vests | 2- 6-0 |
| 2 white quilting vests | 2- 0-0 |
| 2 inside ditto | 1- 4-0 |
| 1 pair black casmir breeches | 1-11-6 |
| 1 pair casmir pantaloons | 1-16-0 |
| 4 pair cotton drawers | 1-10-0 |

**Another of Poppelwell's Records**

"November 23, 1808," was the date of a document covered with seals and the royal coat of arms of King George III. It was an honorable discharge of Mr. James Poppelwell, who had served as clerk on board of His Majesty's ship, the Lion. Perhaps James was the son of Mr. Wm. Poppelwell. At any rate the discharge was a treasured family possession to be kept in a secret place in the old writing box. Somehow Mr. Wm. Poppelwell seemed very near to us as we put the papers carefully back in the old box and closed the secret panel.

It was time though, to decide on a desk for ourselves and we went from one to another, at last finding one with excellent lines and with the original old brasses intact. It would exactly fit into the space between radiator and window seat. In every way it was the very thing!

Still, we were drawn to look again at the old writing box standing open where we had left it on the table. Here was where Mr. Wm. Poppelwell had put his new wafer seal. This compartment was for sealing wax and pens. That corner had contained ink. In one place on the slanting writing shelf the green baize was worn a little thin.

That evening, carefully watched, the old brass-bound writing box was carried onto the Princess boat bound for Seattle. Grasping the papers in my hand I got in line to go through the customs.

"What is this?" the ruddy faced, blue uniformed officer asked, eyeing the old box with curriosity.

"It's an old writing desk," I said, gazing at it fondly.

"A writing desk?" he seemed surprised and he scanned the papers. "A queer sort of desk I'd say."

"Perhaps it is," I answered smiling, "but it is just the kind of a desk Mr. Wm. Poppelwell and I like best!"

With an indifferent hand he waved me to go on through.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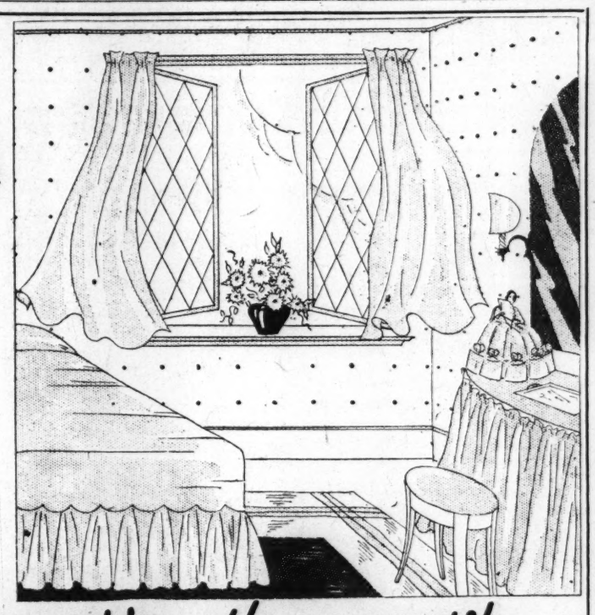


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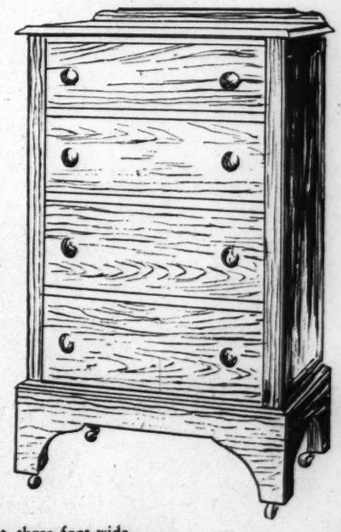


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# THE HOME FORUM

## Macassar, a Tropical Jungle

IT WAS early Sunday morning, the last day of January, when our ship steamed slowly up to Macassar, lying at the tip of the Celebes group of islands. We had for two days made slow passage across the Banda Sea, for the delays within the great Barrier Reef had lessened our chances of arriving at Macassar on Saturday noon, as our ship is scheduled to do. In consequence, speed was reduced to save oil.

Macassar is a rambling town, lying just above sea level, with extensive docks and storehouses stretched along the quay. The population is largely Melanesian, with a considerable sprinkling of Chinese and Indians, and a small group of Europeans, who are for the most part occupied in caring for the interests of the K. P. M. service, and other foreign enterprises. It is preeminently a port of distribution. Goods brought from many countries are assembled here and dispersed to numerous islands in the southwestern Pacific, especially to those comprising the Celebes group. A considerable part of the seven thousand tons of flour brought by our ship from Australia was landed here. Taken from the hold of the ship in great rope carriers, the bags of flour were deposited on the dock, where a lively group of men and boys eagerly awaited the opportunity to earn something by carrying the bags into the storehouse. Hurriedly they work and well, large and small. They are brown, athletic fellows, with no superfluous flesh and with little clothing, and apparently they enjoy their labors.

A motley throng gathers along the quay. While all, or the most part, are Melanesians, the great variety of dress lends much color to the scene. Men, bareheaded and with bare bodies, some clad only in a dull colored cloth hung about the loins, others with brilliantly colored *sarongs*, pulled quite tight about their limbs; some in fezzes, some in wide nepa hats, a few clad in long garments, coal-black; Chinese women in gay costume, with slant-eyed children, threading their way to some one of the numerous ships lying along the quay; policemen, in drab uniforms and nepa hats, with raincoats and green umbrellas; officials in snow-white duck and helmets, all contribute to a panorama sufficiently colorful to satisfy the greatest lover of the bizarre.

After watching the scene for an hour in the early morning, we chartered an American-made motorcar for a drive to Bantimoeroeng Falls, some thirty miles distant, more for the opportunity to observe the country than to see a waterfall. Through the rambling streets bordered by native shops with trade in full swing we make our way — the Moslem sacred day being Friday rather than Sunday—and soon pass a public square carpeted with grass so green as to seem artificial, through streets crowded with people in bright dress and little hurrying dog carts trimmed with much shiny brass and drawn by fat ponies; past substantial buildings which carry the more important interests of the town, and finally out into the open country.

For a mile and a half we roll merrily along over a tolerable macadam road. The landscape brims with interest for our western eyes. Here are the tropics in all their splendor. The world is green—green of every shade, from the faintest tone to the deepest hue, but always green. Much rain has fallen, and the flat country is inundated. Huts of bamboo, built on legs six feet or more high, stand in dense thickets of bamboo above the marshy land water-soaked and, in many cases quite afloat. Bamboo in profusion, jungles of banana trees, rice-paddies, water buffaloes, chickens, ducks, goats, ponies—all crowd the roadside.

To the unaccustomed eye, the plowing of the rice-paddies under water, with the cattle knee-deep in the mud, is a sight to excite curiosity if not mirth; but it is the effective method of cultivating this staple of the East. Staple, indeed, for rice forms the chief food for a very large proportion of the earth's inhabitants. The small fields or paddies are separated by ridges of earth where luxuriant grass makes good pasturage for the cattle. To see a huge water-buffalo with delicate pink skin and widespreading horns, feeding placidly on a narrow ridge, while a little brown boy—nearly, or quite naked, except for the huge nepa hat—sits astride its back, is a common and colorful sight.

In the field are many birds—white cranes, blue herons, and a dainty crane, to us nameless, with a brown body and graceful neck, from which hang long pendant feathers. The birds are very tame and apparently are fostered by the people. The roads are crowded with men dressed in gay colors. Chars-à-bancs jammed with natives roll heavily along the highway. The motor has changed the lives of the people of Melanesia as well as of America and Europe. But many still walk or trot along the road, bound for market with produce of various kinds—breadfruit, bananas, corn, and many sorts of vegetables, held in round pans suspended from the ends of a stout stick, carried across the shoulders.

Through hamlets of huts neatly made of bamboo and close set along the highway, we hurry, catching only a passing glimpse of the life within. But few women are seen in proportion to the number of men, but children in varying degrees of nakedness are everywhere. They seem well nourished and happy, however, often waving their hands and smiling at us as we pass. Fields of sweet corn with stocks well grown, and with fat ears, seem strangely out of place in this tropical jungle.

Thirty miles out of town, our road brings us abruptly against a ridge of limestone, several hundred feet in height, its precipitous walls festooned with vines and flowering shrubs, a modern version of the gardens of Babylon. The wall is broken in places by deep gorges, and down one of these comes tumbling a stream swollen by recent rains into a mighty torrent. Leaving our motor in the yard of a little hostelry, we walk to the foot of the falls, where the thunderous roar makes conversation quite impossible. Although the skies are heavy with clouds and light rain is falling, gaudy butterflies of many hues flit about in pursuit of their prey. By the path, sensitive-plants bear their beautiful pink blossoms, but shut their leaves the instant they feel the touch of the hand. "Trembling mimosa," they may be, for they instantly resent the slightest touch.

Our halt at the falls is brief, for the ship leaves at high noon and our road must be quickly retraced. As we hasten back, a tropical shower almost engulfs us, but it quickly passes. Many picturesque scenes tempt us to stop for pictures, but the thought of missing our ship urges us forward, and we arrive back at the quay a half hour before noon, to find that sailing will be delayed at least another half hour because the cargo is not yet unloaded. Then we sigh over the pictures we did not take. But we are comforted by the thought that in less than three hours we have had a somewhat comprehensive view, fleeting though it was, of a truly tropical country.

Macassar was once best known to the world for the Macassar oil produced there. The name also appears in that article of household use termed the antimacassar, well-known in England in the Victorian age. Among the exports shipped from here are numerous products of the Celebes—rattan, copra, ebony wood, spices, such as cloves, nutmeg, and mace; also mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, feathers of the bird of paradise and of the crown pigeon. One finds in the shops delicately wrought silver ornaments, cuff-links, brooches, and pins—all the work of the natives. The interior calls one, for back of the hills lies unusually interesting country where the flora and fauna flourish in an abundance that only the tropics know.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.


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## A Letter to Lady Waldegrave

Red House, Ardee, 14. Sept. 1857

Dear Lady Waldegrave—I think you may be amused by my writing you some account of my visit to Ireland, if you have courage to look at such an alarming sheet of paper as this is: but if it appears too frightful you can easily tear it up, or at least not read it. You will have heard from Charles Braham that we were very comfortable at Ravensdale:—really I never saw a more delightful place, nor a better house than Lord Clermont's, and the days I passed there were most pleasant. I had known Lord and Lady Clermont years ago in Rome, (even before I knew the Fortescues) and as they are extremely nice persons. Ravensdale, including possessors, grounds, gardens, house, hills, heather, views, peacocks, and rabbits, rivers, dinners, with all the objects and things in general, seemed to my thinking a first rate place. Nevertheless I was curious to see RD, and the Red House, and above all the Aunt, so that I was not sorry to come here, the rather that I am always more or less disagreeable if I am not at work.

The Irish are funny people, and the moment one lands here it is evident that England and Ireland are very different countries in many respects. Among other odd ways of speech, the common people never by any chance say Yes, or No: e. g. "Is it time to go?" "It is not Sir" or "It is Sir." "Have you cleaned my boots?" "I have Sir" or "I have not Sir." When we asked at Dublin if the Scientific Association meeting was over, they said, "Indeed and it isn't, but the strength of it is pretty well broken," as if it were a revolution. — From "Letters of EDWARD LEAR." Edited by LADY STRACHEY of Sutton Court.

## The Pink Beach, Bermuda

We wander slowly along the road which hereabouts comes nearer to the sea than in any other place in the islands. The rocks near Neptune's Head touch the very wall which protects the land from the encroaches of the sea. The South Shore can be a very rough and angry one, but on this brilliant day all nature's warring elements seem at peace. Sea and sky vie with each other in form and outline. Past the turquoise waters, along a mile or so of shore and we come to a pink beach, which is to me even more attractive than the famous Pink Beach itself.

This is a gem of a beach. Its charm is not alone in its color but in the whole lovely picture of which it forms a part. It lies in an indentation of the shore like a hollow crescent in a setting of gray cliffs and deep blue waters. Upon the dainty pink sands the seas break a white-edged turquoise blue until they appear to be a piece of pink-white shell cast up on the shore. . . .

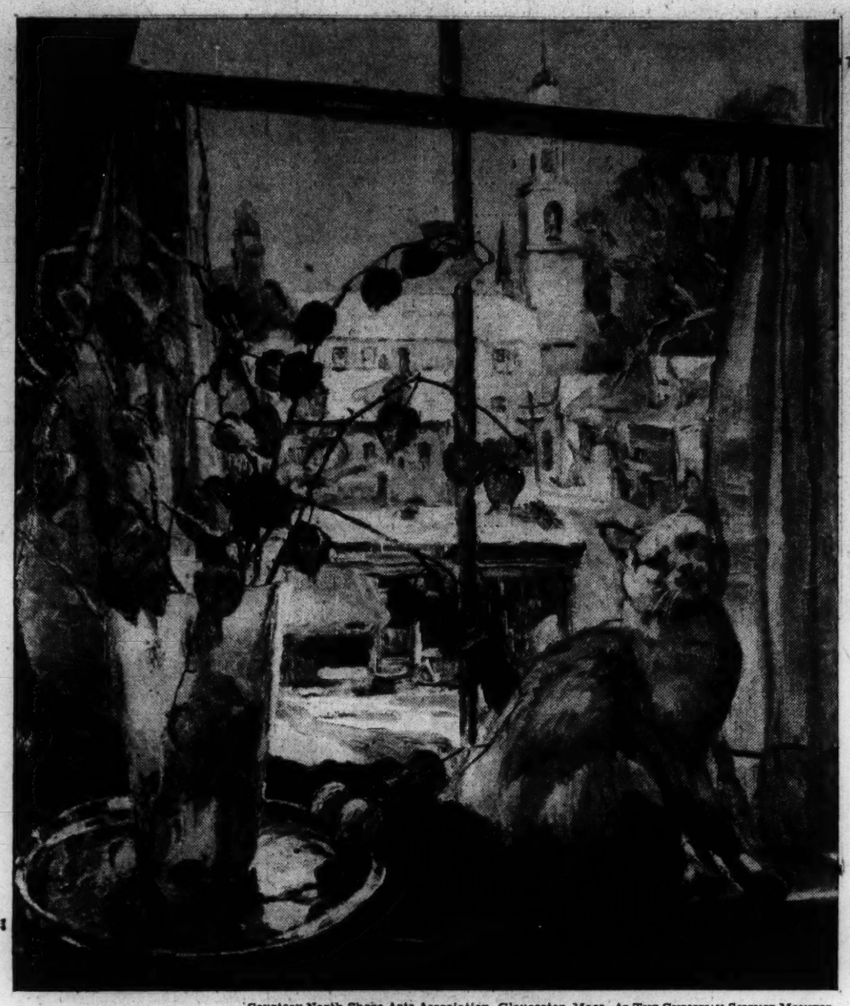
One especially joyous occasion haunts my mind. Then we stayed to see the moon rise over the hill on the other side of the road from the little beach. Under its gradual light the pink sands began to gleam pale rose, the seas turned translucent blues and mellow turquoise greens. We humans turned into fantastic shapes as we danced on the sands in the moon beams, or played such childish games as the quaint old English "Gathering nuts in May, nuts in May." Then came the long drive home along the South road with the shadows of the cedars clear across the roadsides, and the ocean lying serene and bright beneath the gentle rays of the hovering moon.—From "Bermuda Days," by BERTHA MARCH.

## *Change of Movement*

Orange and yellow marigolds
In a Rookwood bowl,
Sustained singing notes—
A gray stone wall
That hums the soft green tones
Of rock plants dripping sprays,
The blue jay's chord
With emphasis repeated—
So ends the Summer's sweet Andante.

Tonight
A silver run of frost across the grass
And grace notes,
The first gay leaves of red and gold,
That sweep at length
With brisk chromatics
Into Autumn's bright Allegro.

—HELEN DANFORTH PRUDDEN, in *The Gypsy*.



Courtesy North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Mutzey at the Window: From a Painting by Bertha Menzler Peyton*

## Glück

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 261) lehrt, daß Gott "das Prinzip alles Glücks, aller Harmonie und Unsterblichkeit" ist. Da Gottes Wesen unbegrenzte Glückseligkeit und der Mensch Sein Bild und Gleichnis ist, ist es des Menschen vom Himmel verliehenes Erbe, Gesundheit und Glück zu genießen; denn diese Eigenschaften sind nicht materiell sondern geistig.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 60): Seele hat unendliche Mittel, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet, und das Glück würde schneller erlangt werden und sicherer in unserem Besitz bleiben, wenn wir es in der Seele suchen würden".

Alle Menschen möchten gern glücklich sein. Der Prediger Salomo zeigt uns, welchen Fehler die Menschen dadurch begehen, daß sie das Glück durch die materiellen Sinne suchen. Die Einrede, daß man im Genuß berauschender Getränke oder im Tabakgenuß oder darin, daß man irgend einer Sünde fröhnt, Vergnügen finde, ist eine Irreführung des sterblichen Gemüts. Von derartigem sogenanntem Genuß kann man mit dem Prediger vor alters sagen: „Es war alles eitel und Haschen nach Wind und kein Gewinn unter der Sonne". Die menschliche Erfahrung bestätigt diese Erklärung. Wie der verlorene Sohn einsehen lernte, daß die Treber der Weltlichkeit das Sehnen nach höheren und besseren Dingen nicht befriedigen, so werden sich die Sterblichen von weltlichen Lehrsätzen über das Glück abwenden und es in geistigem Denken und Leben finden.

Da Christus Jesus die Tücke der materiellen Sinne in vollem Umfange kannte und wußte, wie wichtig es ist, das Denken gegen alle dem sterblichen Gemüt entspringenden Einflüsterungen zu schützen, sagte er: „Was ich aber euch sage, das sage ich allen: Wachet!" Man muß wachen und sein Denken gegen das Eindringen von Sünde, Krankheit, Freudlosigkeit und Unzufriedenheit schützen. Wer neidisches, grollendes, beleidigtes, boshaftes, eifersüchtiges, rachsüchtiges, gehässiges Denken beherbergt, bereitet sich Leid und Freudlosigkeit, während das Festhalten an Gottes Gedanken einem die Früchte des Geistes bringt, die Paulus als „Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit" bezeichnet. „Wider solche", sagt er, „ist das Gesetz nicht".

Wenn wir verstehen lernen, daß der Mensch Gottes Bild und Gleichnis und daher geistig und der Erbe alles Guten ist, widersetzen wir uns allen Einflüsterungen, die das wahre Glück trüben würden. Wenn die Sterblichen verstehen lernen, daß die materiellen Sinne über nichts richtig zeugen, wenden sie sich von ihnen ab und dem Geiste zu und finden darin das Geheimnis wirklichen Glücks.

Auch vergeben lernen bringt Glück; das Überwinden von Bösem mit Gutem hat immer Glück zur Folge. Glück ist des Menschen gottgegebenes Erbe, das allen in dem Maße zuteil wird, wie sie Gottes geistige Ideen bewußt beherbergen. Wie das Licht die Finsternis vertreibt, so verdrängen und ersetzen Gottes standhaft beherbergte Gedanken den Glauben an Krankheit und andere böse Einflüsterungen.

Jesaja weissagte, der Christus, die Wahrheit, werde „Schmuck für Asche und Freudenöl für Traurigkeit und schöne Kleider für einen betrübten Geist" geben. Wer die Christliche Wissenschaft versteht, kann sich selber beweisen, daß die wahre Idee Gottes, der Christus, nicht nur zu Anfang des Christentums, als der Meister hier auf Erden war, sondern auch heute Krankheit und Sünde heilt und „Freudenöl für Traurigkeit" und „schöne Kleider" für alle niederdrückenden Gedanken gibt.

Es mag sich die Frage erheben: Wie gibt die Christliche Wissenschaft „schöne Kleider für einen betrübten Geist" oder Verzagtheit? Die Antwort lautet: Indem sie der Menschheit die wahre Vorstellung von Gott und die Wahrheit mitteilt, daß der Mensch Gottes vollkommenes Bild und Gleichnis, nicht körperlich sondern geistig, ist. Wie die sogenannte Naturwissenschaft lehrt, daß ein Sonnenstrahl von seiner Quelle nicht getrennt werden kann, so lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß der Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild, von dem unendlichen Brunnquell des Glücks und der Substanz, deren Ursprung das göttliche Gemüt ist, nicht getrennt werden kann.

Durch das Zugeben und Wiederholen der Wahrheit des Einmaleins erlangt ein Kind ein gewisses Verständnis vom Rechnen. Ähnlich erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Das Zugeständnis des Menschen an das eigene Ich, daß der Mensch Gottes eigenes Gleichnis ist, verleiht dem Menschen die Freiheit, Herr über die unendliche Idee zu werden. Diese Überzeugung verschließt dem Tode die Tür und öffnet sie weit gegen die Unsterblichkeit" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 90). Durch ein solches Zugeben treten an Stelle der menschlichen Begriffe Besorgnis, Furcht, Leid, Mangel, Krankheit und Sünde Gottes geistige Ideen Freude und Zuversicht. Wenn man zugibt, daß Gott vollkommen ist, dann sollte man auch zugeben, daß der Mensch, Sein Ebenbild, Gottes Vollkommenheit zum Ausdruck bringt. Diese Wahrheit zwingt das menschliche Bewußtsein, Mutlosigkeit durch Hoffnung, Zweifel und Furcht durch Verlaß und Vertrauen auf die göttliche Liebe zu verdrängen. Christus Jesus lehrte, daß diejenigen, die „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" trachten, alles haben werden, was sie brauchen.

Bei einer Versammlung von Christlichen Wissenschaftern erklärte der Vorsitzer einmal: „Die Christlichen Wissenschafter stehen in dem Rufe, glückliche Menschen zu sein. Gehen Sie nach Hause und sagen Sie unseren Leuten, sie sollen glücklich sein". Als der Verfasser dieser Zeilen nach Hause kam, erzählte er dies jemand, der von Leid niedergebeugt schien, und es erweckte ihn zu der Erkenntnis, wie wichtig es ist, die Wahrheit zu behaupten, daß „Glück geistig ist", wie Mrs. Eddy sagt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 57), daß es aus Gott geboren ist und daher nicht materiell sein noch sich in Leid verwandeln kann. Das Wahrnehmen dieser geistigen Wahrheit heilte ihn von Leid.

Der Psalmist erklärte, wenn er den Herrn allezeit vor Augen habe, wenn er sich der Gedanken Gottes, des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe bewußt sei, dann freue sich sein Herz und sein Denken sei von Hoffnung erfüllt. In diesem geistigen Bewußtsein schrieb er: „Vor dir [Gott] ist Freude die Fülle und liebliches Wesen zu deiner Rechten ewiglich".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## Twilight on Battersea Bridge

They move on in a ceaseless stream, but so few turn their eyes consciously westward. Pedestrians only are crossing, for the narrow, much-propped bridge, condemned already, is closed against heavier traffic . . . It is not like a summer sunset, which floods the world with glory and wakens in every heart the sense of happy rest, setting the morrow's toil so far beyond leagues of glowing sky; the splendour of the fast-fading fires barely reaches the zenith; all behind and around is the expanse of coming night, a wan waste. On these heavy-laden ones such an evening must fall like an anticipation of the ensuing day, and oppress them with forethought of renewed weariness.

But stand and gaze awhile. The water here, broadening in its sweep to the south, is rich with the reflection of dusky gold. Between the source of this splendour and the horizon there lies a tract of cloud, its ridge burning away little by little, with promise that the dun mass may yet yield to the fire behind it. A mist lurks about the river, vapour which thickens, obscuring the objects on either bank. Obscuring, but not hiding; blotting out all meaner details, shading off the harsher intermediate lines, leaving only the broad features of buildings massed darkly against the grey background. Even at noon the view from this point has its charms, but now the eye loves to dwell on what would offend it in the clearer light; the rude blocks of new houses on the north bank show only a glimmering window here and there on the surface of what looks like a lordly pile; to the left, the group of factory chimneys does not lack its suggestive beauty in the murkier air which hangs about it; the brief spire of St. Mary's of Battersea has lost its commonplace ugliness, the railway bridge which remotely spans the river is only a faint vision of arches, bounding the prospect not ungracefully.

Then the foreground is ideal. On the right, the ebb has left bare a broad strand, curving and narrowing to a promontory in mid-distance; here are drawn up rows of skiffs, with one or two larger boats, whose sail-wrapped masts stand out boldly on the flat interspace, and, further on, the hulks of a few barges; around lie coils of rope, oars and machinery used in lading. Then, stone steps up to the higher level of the embankment; it is like a little port. Over the river, there, in the shadow of the factories, is crowded together a flotilla of steamboats, moored for the night; you can just discern their shapes, but nothing of the wharfage behind them, nothing of walls and sheds and work-yards. Night has fallen upon that unsightly confusion, blending all in the rich shadow of the etcher. Here, however, on the nearer side, the broader mass of black outline is relieved by a few gas-lamps: their light burns strangely of a clear pale green, the effect of contrast with the sky above.

The scene is not without its movement. Slow barges, with their dusky sails set, come drifting down, making what way they can before the tide turns, or else, linked one with another in a long row, move on speedily behind a fretting tug—a red light in its front.—From "Selections Autobiographical and Imaginative from the Works of GEORGE GISSING." With Biographical and Critical Notes by His Son.

## *September in New England*

Now is the time of ripening, of rest:
The very river lies, a lacquered tray
Holding as gathered fruit the clouds; a snake
Languidly draws its rippling form away.

Perfumed by zinnia and by the lush
Fragrance of blackberries, the gentle air
Floats like a butterfly. Great branches bend
Under the heavy peach, the pointed pear.

A supple cat spreads out its length in full,
Vibrant its black against a gamboge walk,
Soft as embroidered pattern stitched in wool.
Brown leaves drop, withered, from a mullein stalk.

Purple the bas-relief of grapes that hang
Smooth as enamel on a metal vine.
Slowly the goldenrod's long tapers burn—
A satisfying flame at Autumn's shrine.

P. P. STRACHAN.

## Happiness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 261), teaches that God is "the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality." Because God's being is boundless bliss and man is His own image and likeness, it is man's heaven-bestowed heritage to enjoy health and happiness, for these qualities are spiritual, not material.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 60), "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul."

All people desire to be happy. The book of Ecclesiastes tells of the mistake mankind has made in seeking happiness through the material senses. The suggestion that one finds genuine pleasure in the use of intoxicating drinks or tobacco, or by indulging any form of sin, is a delusion of mortal mind. Of such so-called enjoyment one can say with the Preacher of old, "All was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun." Human experience confirms this statement. As the prodigal son was led to see that the husks of materiality do not satisfy the craving for higher and better things, so will mortals be led away from material theories regarding happiness and find it in spiritual thinking and living.

Fully aware of the subtlety of the material senses, and knowing the importance of protecting one's thought from all suggestions proceeding from mortal mind, Christ Jesus said, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." One needs to watch and protect his mental home against the invasion of sin, disease, unhappiness, and discontentment. One who entertains thoughts of envy, resentment, hurt feelings, malice, jealousy, revenge, hatred, brings on himself sorrow and unhappiness; whereas holding to God's thoughts brings one the fruits of the Spirit, which Paul names "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such," he says, "there is no law."

As one begins to understand that man is God's own image and likeness, therefore spiritual and an heir to all good, he resists all suggestions that would mar true happiness. As mortals learn that the material senses do not bear correct testimony on any subject, they will turn from them to Spirit, and find therein the secret of real happiness.

Happiness also comes by learning to forgive; it always follows when one overcomes evil with good. Happiness is man's God-given heritage, which comes to all in proportion as God's spiritual ideas find lodgment in consciousness. As light scatters darkness, so do God's thoughts steadfastly entertained displace and replace the belief of disease and other evil suggestions.

Isaiah prophesied that Christ, Truth, would give "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Not alone in the early days of Christianity, when the Master was here on earth, but today, through an understanding of Christian Science, one can prove for himself that the true idea of God, the Christ, does heal sickness and sin, does give "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the garment of praise" for all depressing thoughts.

The question may arise, How does Christian Science give "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" or discouragement? The answer is, By imparting to mankind the true idea of God, and the truth that man is God's perfect image and likeness, not corporeal, but spiritual. As what is termed natural science teaches that a ray of sunlight cannot be separated from its source, so Christian Science teaches that man, God's image, cannot be separated from the infinite fount of happiness and substance whose source is the divine Mind.

By admitting and repeating the truth of the numeration table a child may gain some measure of understanding of mathematics. In like manner, Mrs. Eddy says: "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea. This conviction shuts the door on death, and opens it wide towards immortality" (Science and Health, p. 90). Such admission replaces human concepts of worry, fear, sorrow, lack, disease, and sin with God's spiritual ideas of joy and confidence. If one admits that God is perfect, then he should also admit that man, His likeness, expresses God's perfection. This truth will compel human consciousness to change from worry to hope, from doubt and fear to reliance on and trust in divine Love. Christ Jesus taught that those who seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," would have their every need supplied.

On one occasion the chairman presiding at a meeting of Christian Scientists stated: "Christian Scientists have the reputation of being a happy class. Go home and tell our people to be happy." When the writer returned to his home he mentioned this to one who seemed to be bowed down with sorrow. It awakened the latter to see the importance of affirming the truth that, as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 57), "happiness is spiritual," born of God, and that, therefore, it could not be material, neither could it be turned into sorrow. The perception of this spiritual truth healed him of sorrow.

The Psalmist declared that when he set the Lord always before him, when he was conscious of God's thoughts, of Life, Truth, and Love, his heart was glad and his thoughts were filled with hope. In this spiritual consciousness he wrote, "In thy [God's] presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Matter." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## Two Concord Seers

Always a truth-teller, benign, confident, and appreciative, Emerson several times records the rough edgings in his dealings with Thoreau; the association was no suave meeting of gentlemen. But in his early years Thoreau was at his best in Emerson's company, reflecting the celestial greatness of this neighbor, . . . never storming the citadel as he did against weaker armies, and manifesting his love in the thoughtful ways common between men on intimate terms. . . .

Which was the greater man? As long as the works of the two are printed and the memory of their Concord career lingers, that will be the moot point; it will reveal, I fancy, the sympathies of the contestants rather than the ultimate truth of these philosophers. For although Thoreau and Emerson travelled the same road, exchanging their intellectual baggage freely and straining their eyes for the same holy city, the truth seems to be that they were two men, citizens in their own right, one broad and tranquil, the other deep and passionate. One phase of their similarity and distinction can be no more accurately expressed than in Emerson's own journal: "In reading Henry Thoreau's journal, I am very sensible of the vigor of his constitution. That oaken strength which I noted whenever he walked, or worked, or surveyed wood-lots, the same unhesitating hand with which a field-laborer accosts a piece of work which I should shun as a waste of strength, Henry shows in his literary task. He has muscle, and ventures and performs feats which I am forced to decline. In reading him I find the same thoughts, the same spirit, that is in me, but he takes a step beyond and illustrates by excellent images that which I should have conveyed in a sleepy generalization. 'Tis as if I went into a gymnasium, and saw youths leap and climb and swing with a force unapproachable, though their feats are only a continuation of my initial grapplings and jumps." Similarly of their lives: Emerson surveyed a broad landscape, was more patient, sympathetic, radiant, indeed; and accordingly he contemplated life through the eyes of his fellows as well as his own. On the other hand, Thoreau plowed one furrow deeply and deliberately, studying passionately what lay at his feet and drawing the moral cleanly from the limited evidence at his disposal.—From "Henry Thoreau," by P. BROOKS ATKINSON.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# STOCK PRICES NET CHANGES UNIMPORTANT

## List Drifts Lower in Quiet Trading and Closing Is Easy

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Speculative circles remained cautious in Wall Street today, and a bullish effort in the railroad shares missed fire.

Rails pushed up rather briskly for a time in the first hour, but the list drifted off in the last hour in quiet trading. The buying of rails failed to provoke any considerable short covering, and there was sufficient weekend lightening of long accounts to give the list an easy tone at the close. Many leaders closed fractions to about a point net lower. The turnover was only about three-quarters of a million shares.

The weekly freight car loadings report, which covered the Labor Day holiday week, showed a somewhat smaller than usual seasonal decline.

An interesting development of the day was the Stock Exchange's announcement that members need only report short positions as of the close each Monday, rather than daily, and that they may discontinue tabulation of short sales covered the same day. Some brokers, who have felt that the recent sharp shrinkage of the short interest was unsound, said this should restore more normal trading conditions, and might help to build up the short position, thus strengthening the market technically.

### Early Rise in Rails

The railroad stocks generally moved ahead early, and advances of 1 to 3 points were numerous in the first hour, but this upswing was virtually canceled in the late trading. The rails mostly closed about unchanged, although a few actually showed net losses, including Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and Delaware & Hudson, off 1 to 2 points.

Steels encountered some selling, as week-end advices failed to indicate any sharp quickening of production, although Wall Street continued to hear of plans of placing orders for rails and other railroad equipment. U. S. and Bethlehem Steel common shares lost more than a point. Bethlehem preferred was off 2, and U. S. Steel preferred, about 4.

Miscellaneous issues losing a point or so included Allied Chemical, American Can, International Harvester, Eastman, Consolidated Gas and Western Union. Peoples Gas slipped off 4. American Telephone was about steady at the finish.

Foreign exchanges developed some firmness at the close of the week. Sterling cables ruled ⅜ higher at $3.47 11-16. The Dutch guilder rose 3 points, but the French franc was only a shade higher.

Some of the commodities also turned heavy in the late trading, with cotton encountering considerable selling. Final prices at New York were $1.60 to $1.75 a bale lower.

### Bonds Firmer

Further rallying tendencies of the speculative rails today gave the bond market an appearance of firmness although the utilities and industrials moved uncertainly.

Gains of fractions to around a point or more were recorded by Allegheny 5s, Santa Fe 4s and 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Rock Island 4s, Missouri Pacific 4s, 5s and 5½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, Frisco 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Southern 4s. Most higher grade carrier issues were comparatively steady.

There were some soft spots among the utilities. International Telephones again turned weak, the debenture 5s losing more than a point at one time. An easy tone was displayed by North American 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Consolidated Gas 5½s improved.

Loans of the rubber companies held around their previous position, while the oils were unable to make much headway. Paramount Publix 5½s recovered around 2 points.

The foreign department moved narrowly. The Argentines improved substantially in certain maturities, while German bonds eased a trifle. The United States Government list slowed down, but was moderately firm.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Statistics from business show a distinctly improving tone and, if this trend continues, it seems certain that buyers for investment will materialize in numbers sufficient to absorb whatever stocks are sacrificed by those whose speculative position become weakened. On such periods of reaction we believe in buying stocks of standard companies whose record in years of normal business can be relied on to assure good profits to those who secure them in times of depression.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The too rapid advances in the commodity and bond markets last month appear to have been very thoroughly digested, and a resumption of the advance in either or both departments can be expected to prove a decisive influence on the immediate course of stock prices. However, until the share market definitely indicates a completion of the current reactionary tendencies, we would confine commitments to a purely trading basis.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The political scares of this past week, in Germany with its uncertain status and in the first domestic election, coincided with the market adjustment, and while they had some influence, we doubt such results were the causes. At this point it would be well to remember the lessons of the past few years, that while political laws and attempts may continue or alleviate depression conditions, business is ruled ultimately by economic and not political laws.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: Until it becomes clearly apparent that the market has been subjected to sufficient correction, we believe that overnight positions should be fairly light.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We think that advantage should be taken of periods of weakness to buy good stocks.

### POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Postal savings deposits on Aug. 31 totaled $844,853,770, a gain of $18,836,787 over the previous month, which is a smaller gain than has taken place in recent months.

### FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING

Federal Mining & Smelting Company reports for the quarter to July 31, 1932, loss of $131,896 before depreciation, depletion, taxes and year-end write-offs, compared with loss of $124,683 in the previous quarter and profit of $15,371 in July 31, 1931, quarter.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 17 | Last Sept. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | ¾ | | Abitibi Pow & P | 400 | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 9¼ | 1½ | | Abitibi pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9½ | 1⅝ | | Adams Express | 1400 | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| 38⅝ | 12 | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 13½ | 9½ | | Addressograph | 200 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 16⅛ | 4¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 63¼ | 38⅛ | 4½% | Air Reduction | 1100 | 56⅛ | 54 | 54 | 55 |
| 16⅜ | 7¾ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 400 | 10 | 9⅜ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | | Alleghany Corp | 1500 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 8 | ⅝ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 400 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 7¾ | ⅝ | | Alleghany pf xw | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 89⅜ | 42½ | 6⅛ | Allied Chem | 6100 | 73⅛ | 72 | 72⅝ | 73 |
| 15¼ | 4 | | Allis Chalmers | 200 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 9⅝ |
| 20⅛ | 12 | 3 | Amerada | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 15⅜ | 3½ | | Am Ag Ch Del | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 22½ | 8 | | Am Bank Note | 100 | 15¼ | 13¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 2⅛ | ¼ | | Am Beet Sugar | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2 |
| 9⅜ | 1 | | Am Beet Sug pf | 10 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6¼ |
| 73⅛ | 29⅜ | 87½ | Am Can | 7500 | 51¾ | 50¼ | 50⅝ | 51 |
| 16 | 3½ | | Am Car && Fdry | 100 | 11¼ | 11½ | 11½ | 10½ |
| 50 | 16 | | Am Car & F pf | 10 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | 29½ |
| 7 | 1⅞ | | Am Chain | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 37⅜ | 16 | 3% | Am Chicle | 100 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33¼ | |
| 30¾ | 11 | | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 15⅝ | 2⅜ | | Am European | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11⅛ |
| 15 | 2 | | Am & For Pow | 2200 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8⅝ |
| 38⅛ | 5 | | Am & For Pof 7 | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | |
| 21½ | 2¾ | | Am & For Pow 2pf | 100 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 11 |
| 21⅜ | 7⅝ | 2 | Am Ice | 400 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅛ |
| 12 | 2¼ | | Am International | 1200 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ |
| 15½ | 3⅝ | | Am Locomotive | 200 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9½ |
| 3¾ | 1 | | Am Mach & Met | 400 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1½ | | Am Metal | 700 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 17⅛ | 3 | | Am Power & Lt | 2300 | 13 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| 11½ | 3¼ | | Am Radiator | 3100 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 18½ | 3 | | Am Rolling Mill | 1700 | 11⅞ | 10⅞ | 11 | 11 |
| 3 | ¾ | | Am Seating | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 27½ | 5½ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 4300 | 17¼ | 16 | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 55 | 15 | | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 1400 | 37½ | 36 | 36 | 36½ |
| 85 | 22 | | Am Smelt & R pf | 1100 | 51 | 47 | 47 | 52½ |
| 14½ | 3 | | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 9½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 34¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 200 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28¾ |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 15100 | 109⅞ | 108¼ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 34½ | 10 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 3100 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | 23⅜ |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 700 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 9⅞ | 1⅜ | | Am Woolen | 400 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| 39⅞ | 15½ | | Am Woolen pf | 700 | 31½ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 31¼ |
| 6⅝ | 1¼ | | Am Zinc Lead&S | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 15 | 10 | | Am Zinc L&S pf | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 14⅜ | 3 | | Anaconda Cop | 3200 | 12⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 2½ | ⅝ | | Armour Ill A | 400 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | | Armour Ill B | 300 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | | Atchison T&SF | 2400 | 53¾ | 50 | 50¼ | 51¼ |
| 44 | 9⅞ | | Atl Coast Line | 1100 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 27 |
| 12 | 8⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 2400 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| 3½ | 1 | | Atlas Tack | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 151¾ | 28 | 4% | Auburn Auto | 7400 | 51⅞ | 49½ | 50¾ | 50¼ |
| 17⅛ | 1½ | | Austin Nichols | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 7 | ½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 1100 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 11⅞ | 2 | | Baldwin Loco | 1100 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 33 | 8 | | Baldwin Loco pf | 700 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24⅝ |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | | Balt & Ohio | 3100 | 18⅛ | 16⅜ | 17 | 17 |
| 41½ | 6 | | Balt & Ohio pf | 1100 | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | 19¼ |
| 55¼ | 9½ | 2 | Bangor &Aroos | 100 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | |
| 7 | 3⅜ | | Barnsdall A | 1100 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 45½ | 16⅛ | | Beatrice Cream | 700 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | 18 |
| 95 | 76 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| 67⅜ | 17⅜ | | Belg Nat Rys ppf | 100 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 58 |
| 78¾ | 41½ | | Bendix Aviation | 2700 | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| 24⅞ | 5¾ | | Best & Co | 400 | 12¾ | 12 | 12¾ | 12½ |
| 24⅜ | 7¼ | | Bethlehem Steel | 3100 | 21¾ | 20 | 20⅜ | 21¼ |
| 74 | 16¼ | | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 42½ |
| 17¼ | 4⅞ | | Bohn Alum & Br | 700 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| 43½ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 1700 | 29¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 13½ | 3⅞ | | Borg Warner | 700 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 11¼ | 2⅞ | | Briggs Mfg | 1200 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| 50¼ | 11⅛ | | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 22 |
| 7¼ | 1½ | | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 23¼ | 1⅜ | | Budd Mfg | 1200 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 4½ | ⅝ | | Budd Wheel | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1⅝ | ½ | | Burns Bros B | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 700 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 65 | 7⅛ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 50 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 24½ | 1 | | Byers | 2200 | 16¼ | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 10 | 4¼ | | Calif Packing | 4000 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 |
| 1½ | ⅛ | | Callahan Z & L | 1000 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 7⅞ | 1½ | | Calumet & Hecla | 1700 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 |
| 25⅝ | 2¼ | | Canadian Pacific | 9300 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 65⅜ | 16¾ | | Case Thresh | 10000 | 45¾ | 43½ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 15 | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 8400 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| 12⅝ | 1¼ | | Celanese Corp | 200 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | 7 |
| 20¼ | 7⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 1200 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| 6 | 2⅜ | | Century Ribbon | 600 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 |
| 15 | 3½ | | Cerro de Pasco | 3600 | 9¼ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| 27 | 11⅛ | | Checker Cab Mfg | 2000 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27¼ |
| 20⅜ | 4⅜ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 4600 | 15¼ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 11000 | 23¼ | 21½ | 23¼ | 22½ |
| 8 | 1⅛ | | Chi & Gt West | 500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 13½ | 5½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 2500 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 11 |
| 17⅛ | 3 | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 8600 | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 14½ | 2 | | Chi & N'western | 6800 | 9⅞ | 8¾ | 9⅞ | 9½ |
| 6¾ | 1 | | Chi Pneu Tool | 1000 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 12 | 2½ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 1000 | 10 | 9¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 16⅜ | ⅛ | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 10000 | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 37⅛ | 4¼ | | Chi RI&P 7% | 700 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12½ |
| 14 | 6½ | 2 | Chi Yellow Cab | 20 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 8 | 1½ | | Childs Company | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7¼ |
| 24 | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 15000 | 16½ | 15⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 2⅛ | ¼ | | City Stores | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 1000 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 | 9 | | Colonial Bea Oil | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 20⅞ | 4¼ | 1a | Columbia Gas | 11000 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 | 15¾ |
| 41⅛ | 13½ | | Columbian Carb | 9800 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| 14⅛ | 4¼ | | Columbia Pic vtc | 3200 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 73 | 40 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 17⅞ | 10⅜ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 22 |
| 3¼ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 3000 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 1⅝ | 1⅜ | .30 | Commwlth & So | 4600 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 69½ | 27⅛ | 6 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 1200 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 55⅛ |
| 12 | 6½ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 2500 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 69¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 10000 | 57⅛ | 55¾ | 56¼ | 56¾ |
| 95⅛ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 5000 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95 |
| 10⅞ | 4¾ | 1 | Consol Laundries | 3500 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 9 | 4 | | Consol Oil | 8600 | 6 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | | Consol Textile | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 |
| 1⅜ | ½ | | Cont Baking B | 600 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 34⅛ | 17⅜ | 2½ | Cont Can | 8600 | 31½ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 30 |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Cont Dia Fibre | 800 | 4¾ | 4 | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 26¼ | 6¾ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 1000 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 8 | ⅝ | | Cont Motors | 7600 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| 9¼ | 3⅝ | | Cont Oil | 4800 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 30¾ | 24¾ | 3 | Corn Products | 100000 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| 131½ | 99½ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 3000 | 130¼ | 130 | 130 | |
| 7 | 1½ | | Coty | 8600 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 15⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 | Crown Cork & S | 6300 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 49⅞ | 15 | | Crucible Steel pf | 10 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 25¼ |
| 3½ | ½ | | Cuba Co | 500 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 3⅞ | ⅜ | | Cuban Am Sug | 400 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 21 | 7 | 6 | Curis Publishing | 9600 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| 86 | 47 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 400 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72¼ |
| 3 | ⅞ | | Curtiss-Wright | 2300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4¾ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright A | 1000 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 94 | 1 | | Davison Chem | 600 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 92½ | 32 | 6 | Del & Hudson | 3500 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 76 |
| 45½ | 8½ | | Del Lack & W | 8300 | 36½ | 34 | 35¼ | 34½ |
| 9 | ½ | | Denver R G pf | 5000 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 19¼ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 6100 | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ | 17 |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome iMnes | 5300 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 18½ | 11¼ | 1.50 | Dominion Stores | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 14¾ | 4⅜ | .75 | Douglas A | 8600 | 16 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 16 |
| 59¾ | 22 | 2 | Du Pont de Nem | 10000 | 37¼ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 98 | 27 | 5 | Duffuesne Lt pf | 20 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | | Eastern Roll Mill | 300 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 2700 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 52½ |
| 2 | ⅛ | | Eitingon Schild | 600 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 33¾ | 8½ | | Elec Auto-Lite | 10000 | 19¼ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 2½ | ½ | .20 | Elec Boat | 800 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 14 | ⅜ | .75 | Elec & Mus Ind | 800 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¾ |
| 15¾ | 2¾ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 10000 | 10 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ |
| 64 | 10¾ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 1600 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 37 |
| 33¼ | 2⅝ | 4 | Elec Sto Battery | 2300 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 4 | 1.60 | Engineers Pub S | 2400 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | 10 |
| 17 | 12 | 2½ | Equitable Off Bldg | 800 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 11⅜ | 2 | | Erie RR | 600 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 15⅞ | 2⅝ | | Erie RR 1pf | 2800 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 22 | 9⅛ | 1½ | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | | Fed Water Serv A | 1000 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 27¾ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 800 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¼ |
| ¾ | ⅛ | | Fisk Rubber | 5000 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | ⅜ |
| 2⅜ | ¼ | | Fisk Rub 1pf | 210 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | ¼ | | Fisk R 1pf cv | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15⅞ | 3 | | Foster-Wheeler | 2000 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | 10 |
| 22⅞ | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¼ |
| 7¼ | 1 | | Foundation | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 5⅞ | 1 | | Fox Film A | 7000 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 26⅞ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 3000 | 24⅝ | 23⅜ | 24⅝ | 23 |
| 25¼ | 2⅛ | | Fuller pr pf | 50 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| | | | Gen Am Inv | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 2000 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | 19¼ |
| | | 3 | Gen Asphalt pf | 7500 | 10½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 19500 | 17¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 11⅞ | 10⅜ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 300 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| 40½ | 19⅝ | 2 | Gen Foods | 4000 | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28¼ |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 24¾ | 3 | | Gen G & E cv pf | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 40 | 5¼ | 8 | Gen Gas & E 8% | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45⅝ |
| 95 | 76 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 24⅝ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 19800 | 16⅛ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 87¼ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79¼ |
| 7⅛ | 1 | | Gen Pub Service | 4000 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 2¼ | ⅛ | | Gen Realty | 1500 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 16⅜ | 5 | | Gen Rlty pf ww | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 6200 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 10⅜ | 3½ | | Gliddden | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 20⅜ | 8¼ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 4000 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅝ |
| 12⅜ | 2¼ | | Goodrich | 4500 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 24⅜ | 5½ | | Goodyear | 5100 | 20¾ | 19½ | 19½ | 21 |
| 30¾ | 7¼ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 300 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 4⅜ | | | Graham Paige | 3500 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 2⅜ | | Granby | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¼ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Grand Union | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 25 | 5½ | | Great Nor pf | 2500 | 16 | 14½ | 14½ | 15¼ |
| 13¼ | 5 | | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 12 | 3¼ | | Great West Sug | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7½ |
| 3¾ | ½ | | Grigsby-Grunow | 2000 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¾ |
| 21 | 2½ | | Gulf States Steel | 2800 | 15¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 15¾ |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 4¼ | ⅜ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¾ |
| 3½ | ¼ | | Hayes Body | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 24½ | 13⅛ | 1.50 | Hercules Powder | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27½ |
| 12½ | 7½ | | Holland Furnace | 400 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | |
| 131⅜ | 110 | 9 | Homestake M | 100 | 119 | 119 | 119 | |
| 28⅛ | 8¾ | | Houston Oil | 900 | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16¾ |
| 5⅜ | 1⅜ | | Houston Oil new | 400 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 30⅜ | 8 | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | | Hudson Motor | 5000 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | | Hupp Motors | 1000 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 24⅞ | 4¾ | | Ill Central | 11000 | 17⅜ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 45 | 15⅜ | 4 | Ill Central L | 30 | 40 | 39⅝ | 40 | |
| 2½ | 1 | | Indian Refining | 600 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 40 | 7½ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 1500 | 28¼ | 27 | 27 | 27¼ |
| 44⅞ | 14⅜ | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 1200 | 33 | 30 | 30⅜ | 32½ |
| 7⅜ | ⅜ | | Inspiration Cop | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| 14⅝ | 2¼ | | Interboro Rap T | 400 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 3½ | ⅛ | | Interconn Rub | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 18⅝ | 3⅝ | | Int Cement | 900 | 11 | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 1⅞ | ⅛ | | Int Combustion | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 34½ | 10⅜ | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 14000 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22⅜ |
| 11⅜ | 2⅜ | | Int Hydroelec A | 1100 | 7¼ | 7 | 7½ | 7½ |
| 12½ | 1½ | | Int Nickel | 6500 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 12 | 1⅜ | | Int Paper 7% | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 23½ | 9¾ | 1.50 | Int Salt | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 15⅜ | 2⅜ | .60 | Int Tel & Tel | 21100 | 10½ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9 |
| 35 | 28 | 7 | Intersta DS pf | 10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| | | | —J— | | | | | |
| 32¾ | 10 | | Johns Manville | 9400 | 26½ | 25¼ | 26 | 26 |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 15¼ | 2¼ | | Kan C & South | 500 | 9⅜ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9½ |
| 9¼ | 3 | .80 | Kaufmann D St | 1000 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | 6½ |
| 14¾ | 4¾ | | Kayser (J) & Co | 800 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | | Kelly-Sp cfts | 700 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 3¾ | ⅞ | | Kelly-Springfield | 1000 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 4¼ | 4 | | Kelsey Hayes W | 200 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 17 | Last Sept. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | 2⅜ | | Kelvinator Corp | 1500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 19¼ | 4⅜ | | Kennecott Cop | 1200 | 13⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ |
| 19 | 6½ | 1 | Kresge | 1000 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 2½ | ⅛ | | Kreuger & Toll | 1200 | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 1000 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| | | | —L— | | | | | |
| 7⅞ | 1¾ | | Lee Rubber | 300 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ | 6 |
| 39¼ | 5 | | Lehigh Val RR | 2000 | 21⅝ | 20½ | 21 | 20⅜ |
| 51½ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 300 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ | 36 |
| 9¾ | 3¾ | | Libbey-Owens-F | 300 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7½ |
| 19⅜ | 8½ | | Lima Loco Wks | 100 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 22 | 9 | 1 | Liquid Carbonic | 1000 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14 |
| 37¼ | 13¼ | 4† | Loew's Inc | 9500 | 30½ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 30 |
| 4⅜ | 1⅞ | | Loft Inc | 800 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | ⅛ | 4½ |
| 23⅜ | 6½ | 1¾ | Louisville G&E A | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ |
| 38¼ | 7½ | | Louisville & N | 1200 | 28½ | 26 | 26 | 25½ |
| 11⅜ | 1½ | | Ludlum Steel | 300 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 19 | 7 | | McCrory B | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 62 | 20 | 6 | McCrory pf | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 62¼ | 28 | 4 | oMcKeesport Tin | 1000 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 26 | 10 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 3500 | 22¼ | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 61½ | 17 | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 300 | 43½ | 40½ | 41 | 41½ |
| 4 | ½ | | Mallinson | 200 | 2¾ | 2 | 2 | 2¼ |
| 46⅜ | 18 | 7 | Man Elv gtd | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 20¾ | 4 | | Man Elv mg | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .80 | Marine Mid | 100 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 3½ | ½ | | Marmon Motor | 400 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 13⅜ | 3 | | Marshall Field | 1200 | 9¼ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| 20⅞ | 9 | 1.80 | Mathieson Alkali | 1000 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 105 | 89¾ | 7 | Mathieson Alk pf | 20 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | |
| 20 | 9½ | 1 | May Dept Stores | 300 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14½ |
| 10 | 3 | | Maytag pf ww | 100 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 

# WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Trade Shows Signs of Making Better Than Seasonal Gains

While the nation is tentatively putting its feet on the lower rungs of the ladder leading to the desirable plateau of prosperity, the air is filled with a mixture of politics, economics and emotional partisanship which bids fair to keep the citizen thoroughly confused for the next six weeks.

Now that President Hoover has decided to take the stump, the voter is almost sure to be educated or informed by the opposing presidential candidates on matters of finance, tariff, agriculture, veterans' compensation, taxation and other vital, controversial subjects. This is preeminently a campaign fought on economic ground. Old slogans will be discarded. Hard facts will prevail.

The big news on the international horizon continues to emanate from Germany. Last week that country informed Geneva that it must have military equality, to which France replied that it would oppose any increase in German military strength. This week the Reich announces it will withdraw from the Disarmament Conference unless its demands for arms equality or its equivalent are granted.

Coincidentally the Reichstag is dissolved by presidential decree in the hands of Chancellor von Papen despite the vote of no confidence. It now develops that von Papen is likely to be successful in his scheme for the absorption of Prussia and other southern states by the Reich, which would leave only five states instead of 17, a reform which has been urged for years.

### French to Cut Interest

France, encouraged by the success of Great Britain in its huge refunding plan, has decided to save money by a conversion loan bill affecting 85,692,000,000 francs. All 5, 6 and 7 per cent bonds will be reduced to 4½ per cent at par, amortizable in 75 years and tax exempt. The plan would effect a budgetary saving of perhaps 1,500,000,000 francs.

Three European countries this week took advantage of the option in the funding agreements and notified the United States Treasury that they would postpone for two years the payment of principal on their debts to this country due Dec. 15. The three nations are Poland, Estonia and Latvia, owing, respectively, in principal $1,125,000, $90,000 and $37,000. Interest owed which is not postponable is, respectively, $3,070,980, $245,370 and $102,652.

Of interest is the deal announced between the Soviet Government and the Aluminum Company of America for the barter of crude oil in exchange for $1,000,000 worth of aluminum at a price below that prevailing in the United States. The contract is the first in a series of exchanges between the Soviets and important American industries, a development regarded as a significant step toward world trade rehabilitation.

### Domestic Trade Gains

In the domestic field, data coming to hand confirm previous reports that seasonal improvement is taking place, and in many lines better than seasonal activity is noted. The textile operations are better than a year ago, shoe manufacturing is holding its own, steel operations have been stepped up somewhat and favorable reports are coming from a number of automobile concerns, notably Studebaker, which has announced the taking over of the White Motor Company. Graham-Paige Motor, Chrysler and General Motors are showing enlarged sales in their low-priced divisions.

Building operations begin to show expansion, and hopes are held that the Government projects will add substantially to employment in this field before long. The last report for carloadings show better than a seasonal increase, and electric power output is another index where the decline is smaller than in preceding weeks. Lumber output has been curtailed so that consumption is now in excess of production. Coal demand is better, as is to be expected at this season of the year.

Retail trade has felt the impetus of fall demand, due in part to school and college reopenings. Women's clothing leads in activity. Cloaks, suits, dry goods and millinery are receiving larger orders.

### Situation Abroad Better

Foreign trade in August increased over July, and the favorable trade balance showed a gain. Cotton cloth consumption in August was 282 per cent of production, stocks decreased 25 per cent, and unfilled orders increased 113 per cent. Sales were the largest of any month since January, 1928. Chain store sales showed no gain last month.

The stock market suffered a sharp break this week, industrial averages falling about nine points in the week. Bonds, however, held fairly firm. Brokers' loans rose $62,000,000, the largest rise for more than a year.

Abroad, the industrial situation appears to show some improvement. England is optimistic over the general business outlook. Commodity prices are steady. Electric output for August gained 7.4 per cent. Air traffic in the half year doubled in volume over the like 1931 period. Foreign demand for cotton goods and rayon is good. A cloud on the skyline is the Lancashire textile strike, affecting 150,000 men.

France reports employment increasing. The coal, steel and textile industries continue to show small gains in orders. The security markets are on a firmer basis, though inclined to follow Wall Street trends. The new conversion plan will probably receive hearty public support.

Uncertainty is the note in business in Germany, due to almost continuous startling political developments. Trade is holding to an even course, content to hold its own. The von Papen plan for industrial relief is still bolstering various industries.

### DIVIDEND CHANGES

Standard Statistics Company says 31 companies made unfavorable dividend changes in the last week, an increase of 10 over a week ago. There were 10 favorable revisions, including five "extras."

# New York Bond Market

**Closing Prices**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 30½ | 30⅛ |
| Alleghany Cory 5s '50 | 19⅛ | 18⅜ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '42 | 90 | 90 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 86 | 86 |
| Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 40 | 40 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 79 | 78¾ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 74 | 74 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 94 | 94 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 106¼ | 106 |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 102 | 101½ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 78 | 76½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 71 | 70½ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92½ | 92 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 93 | 93 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 78½ | 78 |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41 | 77 | 77 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 66 | 65 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 40½ | 38¾ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 74 | 74 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 91¼ | 90 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 54 | 54 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 95 | 95 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 72 | 72 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 105 | 104 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 86 | 85 |
| Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 | 51 | 51 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Buff R&P 4½s '57 | 58 | 58 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 57 | 56 |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 95 | 94¼ |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 96 | 95 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 88⅛ | 87½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 88⅜ | 88¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 102½ | 102 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 71 | 70½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 91 | 90⅞ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 88 | 86¼ |
| Can South 5s A '62 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 85¾ | 85½ |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 27 | 27 |
| Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 83¾ | 83¼ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 69 | 68½ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 42 | 42 |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 62 | 60 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94 | 94 |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 88 | 86 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 17 | 17 |
| Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 51 | 50¼ |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 28 | 28 |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 34 | 34 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 11½ | 10⅜ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 31 | 30 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87 | 52 | 52 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87 | 57½ | 57½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C | 31 | 31 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49 | 26½ | 25 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 68 | 68 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 42 | 40¼ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 26 | 25 |
| Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60 | 40 | 40 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 99 | 98¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 110 | 110 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 82 | 82 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 37 | 37 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Clec CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 54 | 54 |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 52 | 52 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 84¼ | 84 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s 57 | 100 | 99 |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 100⅛ | 99¾ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105½ | 104¼ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 29½ | 29 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 32¼ | 32 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 23 | 22¼ |
| Den & Aio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 29 | 29 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 101 | 101 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 102 | 101½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 86 | 85½ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 33 | 33 |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 33½ | 32½ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 50 | 50 |
| Gannett 6s '43 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 61 | 61 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 53½ | 53 |
| Godyear Tire 5s '57 | 83½ | 83 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 100 | 100 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Great Northern 4¾s '61 | 84 | 84 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 80½ | 80 |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 50 | 50 |
| Havana Elec deb 5½s '51 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 58 | 58 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 42¾ | 42 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 46½ | 46 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 48 | 47 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Ind Union Railway 5s B '65 | 91 | 91 |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 81 | 81 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 82 | 82 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '41 | 49½ | 48½ |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 39½ | 39½ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 8 | 7¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 46 | 45½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 17 | 15¾ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 595⅝ | 59⅝ |
| Int Ag col 5s sta '32 | 49 | 49 |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 58⅜ | 58 |
| Int Papaer 6s '55 | 22 | 20 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 40 | 40 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 36½ | 35 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 42½ | 40½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 38 | 35¼ |
| Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36 | 51 | 51 |
| Kendall Co 5½s ww '48 | 61¾ | 61 |
| Kan City P&L 4½s '61 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 87 | 87 |
| Kings Co Lt 6s '97 | 132 | 132 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 74½ | 74½ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 6 | 6 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| Long Island 4s '32 Un | 86 | 86 |
| Long Island deb 5s '37 | 90 | 90 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 33 | 32¾ |
| Manhat Ry ycon 4s '90 | 20 | 19 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 84 | 83½ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 49 | 48½ |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '49 | 25 | 25 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 69 | 68 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 73 | 73 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 21 | 19⅞ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 32 | 31¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 32 | 31¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 32 | 31¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 32 | 31½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 32 | 31½ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 20¼ | 19 |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 51¾ | 51¼ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 90 | 89½ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 81 | 80 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 100½ | 100½ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 68⅞ | 68¾ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 68 | 66½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| NYC&HR 3½s N 2013 | 54 | 54 |
| NYC&HR rfg 4s imm 5s 2013 | 58¼ | 58 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 70½ | 70½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 22 | 22 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 26 | 25 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 39½ | 38 |
| NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 65½ | 65½ |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 112 | 112 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 98 | 98 |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 107 | 107 |
| NY NH&H cit 6s '40 | 87 | 87 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 85 | 85 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 53 | 52½ |
| NY Railway inc 6s '65 | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 60 | 60 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 69 | 69 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 84½ | 84 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 100½ | 100 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 62¼ | 62 |
| Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 82¼ | 82 |
| Nor Pacific 5s D | 77 | 77 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 100⅞ | 100 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 81½ | 80¾ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 37⅛ | 37 |
| Pac Pub Ser 5s | 97½ | 97½ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 26 | 24 |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 68 | 67½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 82½ | 82 |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 84¼ | 83 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43 | 107 | 107 |
| Pere Marquette 4s '56 | 55 | 55 |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 58 | 58 |
| Pere Marquette 4½s '80 | 55 | 55 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 76¾ | 72¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 54½ | 54 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 64 | 62¾ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 33⅓ | 33 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 83 | 83 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 64 | 64 |
| Santa Fe PP 5s | 93 | 93 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A 5'0 | 14½ | 14 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 12 | 11¾ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 15 | 15 |
| StP M&M 4½s '33 | 97 | 97 |
| StP M&M con 6s '33 | 98½ | 98½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 88 | 88 |
| Seabd AL adj | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| Seabd AL 6s A | 3¾ | 3 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 84¼ | 84⅛ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 84 | 84 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 74½ | 74 |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 81 | 80 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 56 | 55½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 56 | 55⅝ |
| Southern Pacific col 5s '44 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 70 | 70 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 33⅞ | 31⅝ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 74 | 74 |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 43 | 42 |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96⅜ | 96 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 91¾ | 91¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 28 | 28 |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 102 | 102 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '26 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 85¾ | 84¾ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 85 | 85 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 59 | 59 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 80½ | 80½ |
| UtilPow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 34⅜ | 34 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 38½ | 38⅛ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 94⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Wabash RR 5s B '76 | 10 | 10 |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Wabash RR 5s D '80 | 10 | 10 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 28⅛ | 28 |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 27½ | 27 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 49 | 48 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 103½ | 103½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 42 | 42 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 100 | 100 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 59½ | 59¼ |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 38 | 37⅞ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 67 | 67 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 66 | 66 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 62 | 61 |
| Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35 | 4 | 4 |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 69 | 69 |
| Youngstown Steet 5s A '78 | 67¼ | 67¼ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Sep17 | Last Sep16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.12 | 101.12 | 101.12 | 101.12 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.16 | 102.13 | 102.16 | 102.16 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.12 | 103.10 | 103.11 | 103.10 |
| US 3s '55 | 97 | 96.30 | 96.31 | 96.29 |
| US 3½s '49 | 98.10 | 98.06 | 98.10 | 98.06 |
| US3⅜s'43Mar | 100.21 | 100.20 | 100.21 | 100.22 |
| US 3⅜s '43 June | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.22 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 102.16 | 102.15 | 102.16 | 102.16 |
| US 4s 54 | 104.21 | 104.18 | 104.21 | 104.21 |
| US 4¼s 52 | 108.12 | 108.08 | 108.12 | 108.06 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P &P 5s '53 | | | 24⅜ | 24¼ |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | | | 49 | 48½ |
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | | | 10½ | 10½ |
| Antioquia 2d 7s '57 | | | 10½ | 10½ |
| Antwerp 5s '58 | | | 90 | 88½ |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | | | 53½ | 53½ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | | | 45½ | 44⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | | | 49½ | 48¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | | | 49¼ | 49 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | | | 49 | 49 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | | | 48½ | 48½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | | | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57A | | | 49 | 48½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58B | | | 49½ | 48⅛ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | | | 73¼ | 72¾ |
| Australia 5s '55 | | | 79½ | 78¾ |
| Australia 5s '57 | | | 79½ | 79¼ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | | | 46¾ | 46 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s 43 | | | 90½ | 90½ |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | | | 39 | 39 |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | | | 91? | 91½ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | | | 51 | 51 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | | | 99½ | 99 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | | | 100¾ | 100⅛ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | | | 106 | 105½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | | | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | | | 36½ | 36½ |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | | | 41½ | 41½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | | | 47 | 47 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | | | 49¼ | 49⅛ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | | | 7⅜ | 6½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | | | 7⅜ | 7 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | | | 8 | 8 |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | | | 72½ | 72½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | | | 19⅞ | 19¾ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | | | 53 | 53 |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | | | 69 | 69 |
| Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60 | | | 48 | 48 |
| Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60 | | | 40 | 40 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | | | 26½ | 26½ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | | | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | | | 42½ | 42½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | | | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | | | 85 | 85 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | | | 99⅜ | 99¼ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | | | 13 | 12 |
| Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61 | | | 12½ | 12½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | | | 9¾ | 8⅝ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan' 61 | | | 8¾ | 8⅝ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | | | 41 | 41 |
| Columbia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | | | 27 | 27 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | | | 26½ | 26½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | | | 38¼ | 38 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | | | 38½ | 38½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | | | 72¾ | 72½ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | | | 75½ | 75 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | | | 88 | 87¼ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | | | 90¾ | 90¼ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | | | 82 | 81¾ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | | | 59¾ | 59¼ |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | | | 100 | 100 |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | | | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | | | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| Finland 5½s '58 | | | 63½ | 62½ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | | | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | | | 101½ | 100¾ |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | | | 35½ | 35½ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | | | 116 | 116 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | | | 123½ | 122⅞ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | | | 52½ | 52½ |
| German 7s '49 | | | 69¼ | 69 |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s '58 | | | 50⅞ | 50½ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | | | 47¾ | 46⅞ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | | | 47½ | 46½ |
| German Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | | | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | | | 41 | 41 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | | | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Graz 8s '54 | | | 47 | 47 |
| Greek 6s '68 | | | 23¾ | 23⅝ |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | | | 42½ | 42 |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | | | 37½ | 37½ |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | | | 79½ | 79½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | | | 95¼ | 95 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | | | 52¾ | 52½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | | | 64¼ | 63⅜ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | | | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | | | 20½ | 20 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | | | 41 | 41 |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | | | 16 | 16 |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | | | 11⅜ | 10½ |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | | | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | | | 76¼ | 75¾ |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | | | 43½ | 43½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | | | 78½ | 78½ |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | | | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | | | 84¾ | 83¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | | | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | | | 82 | 81½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | | | 71½ | 71½ |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | | | 35¼ | 34½ |
| Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50 | | | 63 | 62½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | | | 50¾ | 49⅝ |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | | | 50½ | 50¼ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '68 | | | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s' 60 | | | 6½ | 6⅛ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | | | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | | | 52½ | 52½ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | | | 59 | 59 |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | | | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | | | 43¼ | 42 |
| Queensland (State) 6s '47 | | | 84 | 84 |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | | | 51 | 51 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | | | 51 | 51 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | | | 51 | 51 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | | | 51 | 51 |
| Rhine Ruhr 6s '53 | | | 40 | 39½ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '52 | | | 9½ | 9 |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | | | 19 | 18 |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | | | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | | | 32 | 51½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | | | 23 | 23 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | | | 43 | 42⅜ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | | | 47 | 45¾ |
| Saxon State 6½s '46 | | | 56 | 56 |
| Siyria (Prov) 7s '46 | | | 42½ | 42½ |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | | | 93 | 93 |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | | | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Tckyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | | | 37 | 37 |
| Tyrol 7s '52 | | | 43 | 43 |
| Tyrol 7½s '55 | | | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | | | 105¼ | 105 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | | | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | | | 40⅜ | 39½ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | | | 30½ | 30 |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | | | 36 | 35¾ |
| Wurttemberg 7s '56 | | | 51 | 51 |
| Yokohama (City) 6s '61 | | | 49 | 48¾ |

### IMPROVEMENT INDICATED

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Railway Age says: "Statistics of freight carloadings indicate a real improvement in general business has begun. There have been upturns during the depression that proved temporary, but there has been no other upturn so marked as that which has occurred recently. The recent carloadings reveal a substantially larger than normal seasonal increase."

### TYPEWRITER SALES INCREASE

Sales for August 48 per cent ahead of July of this year are reported by L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.

# New York Curb

*By the Associated Press*

**INDUSTRIALS**

| Sales (in hundreds) | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Allied Mills | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| †80 Alum Co Am | 60¼ | 55½ | 57 |
| 1 Am Austin | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 6 Am Beverage | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 8 Am Cit P&LB | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 6 Am Cyan B | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 1 Am Equities | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 3 Am & Fgn P war | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1 Am Founders | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 37 Am Gas & El | 31¾ | 30 | 30 |
| 4 Am Invest war | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1 Am Meter | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 Am Maracaibo | 1/16 | 1/16 

# News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

## The Salzburg Festival of 1932

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

IN REVIEWING the Salzburg Festival of 1932 one cannot avoid—at the risk of reiterating a remark made in previous years—the statement that it was by far the best and most interesting one nas heard in that city. It was also the most ambitious and the most successful, as regards both the number and variety of works presented, and the unexpectedly big attendance. The operatic and concert performances were, with few exceptions, sold out.

Nine operas were heard and 10 symphony concerts. Max Reinhardt's sole contribution, and the only dramatic offering of the Festival was the familiar open-air production of "Jedermann," given on the square in front of the Cathedral, with Paul Hartmann from the Vienna Burgtheater this year taking the title rôle, played for 10 years past by Alexander Moissi. Max Reinhardt had provided a somewhat rejuvenated version, with new costumes and interpolated dances by Harald Kreutzberg and Nini Theilade, and in this more vital version the old production retained its old and astonishing drawing power.

Chief interest at Salzburg rests with the operatic productions. The promoters pursue the wise policy of building up a repertoire by adding two or three new productions every year. This season's new offerings were "Cosi fan tutte," "Oberon" and Strauss's "The Woman Without a Shadow." "Il Seraglio" was conducted by Fritz Busch from the Dresden Opera and staged by Carl Ebert from Berlin, in the manner of rather low comedy plus an element of that German "Sachlichkeit," which, according to Austrian ideas, does lend itself readily to the rococo gracefulness of Mozart's music. Busch's conducting was rather lacking in the truly "Austrian" element of grace and lightness. Gabrielle Ritter-Ciampi from the Paris Opéra sang Constanze with more finish of style than freshness of voice, and seemed hampered by the German idiom. Erna Berger, from Dresden, gave Blondinetta in the style of a Berlin soubrette of 1932, rather than in Mozartean vein. Carl Norbert (from Vienna) was a humorous Osmin, Hermann Gallos a delightful Pedrillo and Helge Roswänge (Scandinavian tenor from Berlin, soon to be a member of the Vienna Opera) sang beautifully as Belmonte.

"Der Rosenkavalier" had the familiar cast; Richard Mayr as a marvelously lifelike Baron Ochs, Lotte Lehmann and Viorica Ursuleac alternating as the Princess, Adele Kern as Sophie, and Margit Angerer singing Octavian with less voice than we have ever heard her produce. This young singer, who promised much at her début six years ago, seems vocally in a parlous way. Roswänge sang the Tenor, and Hermann Wiedemann was most comical as Faninal.

"Cosi fan tutte," like "Der Rosenkavalier," was sung exclusively by Viennese artists, and proved one of the best of the Salzburg productions. The soloists were, for the most part, not "stars," but their ensemble was excellent. Clemens Krauss conducted a lively performance. "The Magic Flute" and "Orfeo" were done, under Bruno Walter, by virtually the same casts as last season: In "Orfeo," Sigrid Onegin sang the title rôle, with a disconcerting habit of singing "sharp," and Maria Müller sang Eurydice well, though in less good voice than last season. Maria Cebotari, as Eros, too, was heard to better advantage in that part last year.

"Fidelio," Salzburg's finest production in former years, under Franz Schalk's baton, was this year conducted by Richard Strauss, in a performance which suffered from insufficient rehearsal work and consequent restlessness. Lotte Lehmann in the title rôle was visibly (and audibly) affected by this uncertainty, showing a deplorable tendency to overact the part and straining her voice far beyond its natural dynamic resources. Overacting, too, marred the Pizarro of Wilhelm Rode. Josef von Manowarda, as Rocco, could not efface memories of the wonderful performance previously given in this part by Richard Mayr who—for unknown reasons—was this time relegated to the small rôle of the Minister. Louise Helletsgruber and Hermann Gallos sang the buffo couple well, but Frank Völker, as Florestan, was the surprise of the evening. This tenor has made great progress in singing and acting; his is one of the most beautiful tenor voices before the public today. Völker even succeeded in giving a fine, clear hearing of the big aria, so often decried as "unsingable" and usually blurred and sputtered by other singers. The orchestra seemed clearly ill at ease, and the players as well as the conductor found themselves only in the "Leonore" Overture No. 3, which is (in the Mahler version given at Vienna and Salzburg) interpolated before the closing scene.

"The Marriage of Figaro" had its usual beautiful production at the hands of Clemens Krauss as conductor and Dr. Lothar Wallerstein as stage director.

Bruno Walter's new "Oberon" was one of the outstanding productions of the Festival. It was given in the arrangement made by Gustav Mahler, in which the spoken dialogue is replaced by recitatives accompanied with music taken from other Weber works. Walter's brilliant conducting succeeded in bringing new stage life to Weber's opera, and Franz Ludwig Hörth's stage management, with its cinema-like quick scenic changes and its clever utilization of Margarete Wallmann's excellent ballet troupe, contributed much to the success of the production. Maria Müller, as Rezia, was a flat disappointment. The part is difficult, to be sure, requiring as it does a truly dramatic soprano for the first two arias, and a lyric one for the third one. Miss Müller fell decidedly short of the mark in the famous "Ocean" aria and even more so in the preceding one, though the third (lyric) one was sung beautifully. The singer was obviously in difficulties and "forced" her voice for the dramatic accents. Lotte Schöne, who gave Oberon poetically though somewhat passively, has gained in vocal volume since she left Vienna for Berlin, but lost in quality. Else Ruziczka, as Puck, and Elfriede Marherr, as Fatima, both from Berlin, were satisfactory, but their "importation" for these parts seemed superfluous, as the Vienna company could easily muster better singers for these rôles. Helge Roswänge scored a great and deserved success as Hüon, and Karl Hammes was a delightful Scherasmin.

The supreme effort of this year's Salzburg Festival was the production of Strauss's "Die Frau ohne Schatten," through the Viennese company, under Clemens Krauss's baton. This step-child of Strauss's music has found a permanent home nowhere outside of Vienna, where Krauss's enthusiasm and a fine performance have made it a lasting part of the repertoire. On the face of it, "Die Frau ohne Schatten," with its bombastic symbolism, hardly intelligible even to a German hearer, would seem most unsuited for the international public of Salzburg. But a splendid production and the musical beauties of the work (they are many, but scattered at rather long intervals through the big score) made the Salzburg production a great success. Dr. Wallerstein's ingenious stage management all but overcome the technical limitations of the Salzburg stage, and Krauss and his orchestra surpassed themselves. On the whole, it was a memorable production. The secret of its greatness was its ensemble. It is that which makes the Salzburg Festival notable always, even where one may find fault with one feature or another of its productions.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bruno Walter Conducting; From an Original Drawing by Agnes von Bülow.

## 'New Tastes in Old Prints'

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

SOME months ago the New York Public Library held a special exhibition called "Forgotten Printmakers," which might be taken as the other side of the picture that is presented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's present showing called "New Tastes in Old Prints." The contrast between the two exhibitions definitely shows how many technically clever men have declined in favor of men who, while having slighter command of means of expression, nevertheless had something more to express.

Some of those unremembered craftsmen could do wonders in the way of finding varied equivalents for textures and tonalities. But a quick examination of one of their prints exhausted its possibilities of holding the attention of those who seek in a work of art some marked flavor individual of the man who made it. Some of these forgotten printmakers, to be sure, went in for original compositions, but for the most part they sought effects that could better be achieved by means of poetry, and neglected the fundamental pictorial qualities that are to be noticed in the Metropolitan's showing of etchings and lithographs that survive in æsthetic interest.

In line with the esteem of an artist who can evoke integral unity between figures and background is the work of Antonio Pollaiuolo, fifteenth century Italian, who attained to a webbing of form by sheer design that is to be noticed in the etchings of Mr. Childe Hassam today. The better known Mantegna had the same command of composition. Parmigiano, Italian engraver of the sixteenth century, disposed of his forms and lighting in a figure group that is altogether in line with what is now called sculptural. German, Italian and French primitives are strongly represented, and repay study because of the freshness of inspiration that lay behind the work of men often untutored in technical devices, who nevertheless were so strongly impelled toward expression that they worked out for themselves architectural handling of forms and original uses of pattern.

Engravings by Tiepolo are here, astonishing in the artist's ability to translate textures he used in his paintings into equivalents of tonal masses. A special piquancy attaches to the religious subjects of Jacques Bellange, whose bent toward fashion illustration is evident in the frivolous French coiffures he gave to the supposed women of Samaria. In print after print by Delacroix is evidence that this artist explored seemingly every possibility of lithography in its dramatic aspects. In wash drawings Constantin Guys likewise exemplified his mastery of medium.

Today the artist whose work is sucharged with a message that is altogether of himself may attain to the first rank assuming always that his message means much to others such a man was Blake, here represented by several of his imaginative water colors that are transcendent examples of original pictorial composition. They take on a curious tragic quality if we consider that they were so slightly esteemed in the artist-poet's time.

It was a happy thought of the museum officials to include these Blake pictures, as well as drawings, water colors and pastels by other artists of continuing interest where there were no available prints by these men. For thus is rounded out the theme of the special exhibition of oil paintings also being held at the Metropolitan, designed to show the "Taste of Today in Paintings before 1900." Near the Blakes hang pastels by Degas, exemplifying his command of expressive line and his ever-absorbing ability to attain to effects of balance and spaciousness by the simplest means.

Daumier, whose reputation mounts yearly, holds forth here in several examples, representing his widely ranging talent for caricature as well as his command of means to convey an illusion of the pictorial appearance of objects in space with no recourse to descriptive devices. He truly had the artist's vision. Hogarth's sardonic social cartoons take their place agreeably with Rowlandson's gusty lithographs of bumpkins on holiday. What a poster may be is indicated by Toulouse-Lautrec's dashing head of Aristide Bruant, executed for a music hall. Gericault's discovery of the boxing match as a source of pictorial material takes on added force in the light of George Bellows's interest in this subject.

Drawings by Ingres are here as admonition to those who slight their draftsmanship. What Signac could do in the way of analyzing color is indicated in a lithograph that shows him reconstituting the tones of nature by a dot and dash system all his own. Lithographs by Cézanne show how he evoked his impressions of woodland and hillside in those elusive greens and grays that seem to move in patterns within space relations even as one gazes at the print fixed upon the wall. Van Gogh is here, with his intensely emotional report of common things, and Gauguin with his stirring conveyance of exotic experiences.

And on we might go through these four galleries to other past figures in art who mean much today to artist and layman alike—Homer, who foreshadowed the modern American school of water color; Rembrandt, of whom all etchers learn the need of an individual line and the possibility of adding exaltation to any subject; Renoir, who knew how to brush the bloom from flowers onto his pastels; and a galaxy of others to be sought out according to one's inclinations.

E. C. S.

Ownership of the New International Year Book has passed from Dodd, Mead & Co. to the Funk & Wagnalls Company, which publishes this valuable annual for 1931, edited by Mr. Herbert Treadwell Wade. There is no change of editorial plan or policy, it is announced, but a chronology of events has been included and there are many more illustrations. As usual, subjects of human activity are covered from agriculture to zoology, and from politics to the arts,

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

*1776 and All That*

MR. MORRIS MARKEY wanted to know what the United States was like . . . So, he explains, he got into a Ford automobile and set out to call on Americans at home . . . He visited all sections of the country and talked with all sorts of people . . . His observations, recorded for McCall's Magazine, are now preserved in a book entitled "This Country of Yours," and published by (of all people) Little Brown.

Mr. Markey's is good reporting . . . Ours would be less good if we said that he had drawn a definitive Portrait of America . . . Even viewing his work as a cinematic product, his montage is loose . . . But he had some interesting experiences, brought back some good stories and makes some shrewd comments . . . This is the sort of book that one skips around in, rather than reads . . . Therefore it is the sort of book that is best reviewed in the easiest way, by quotation.

In Hollywood the author inadvertently exposed a Potemkin village . . . He was calling at a movie director's home . . . "The usual discussion of the virtues and defects of Hollywood had been going on, and I have no doubt that my observations became too spirited, for I finally exclaimed, 'But it is all made out of papier-mâché! Everything—the filling stations, the studios, the mansions and even the churches with their Néon signs gleaming among Gothic turrets. It's all just a movie set. Even this house is papier-mâché. Look!' And I punched my finger at the wall of the antique Spanish living room. To my chagrin, the finger went clear through. The wall *was* papier-mâché."

Mr. Markey is a typical New Yorker; he was brought up in the South and has lived in New York 10 years . . . He is at pains to tell us what a quiet life he lives in the midst of turmoil—the simple pleasures of home and speakeasies, watching tennis and football matches, an occasional visit to the theater or to the Metropolitan Museum, no music apparently, considerable social life . . . In general, what Mr. Markey still calls a "civilized" life . . . Elsewhere in America he discovered culture; in Cleveland especially, in Chicago and in Minneapolis—very self-conscious about it, Minneapolis, he found, on account of Mr. Sinclair Lewis.

But perhaps the most illuminating comment on America and on comments on America came out of Philadelphia . . . The men of the party had been complaining of lack of "character" in the American people . . . A woman said: "You are boring me a good deal. You are just like most people who go about disposing of America with such finality. You don't know what you're talking about. You haven't been anywhere. You don't read anything. You come upon some eternal defect in the human animal, and because you are so simple you decide grandly that it is unique in Americans. But most of the time, when you're criticizing Americans, you are really criticizing the human race. I suppose most Englishmen and Frenchmen and Italians think their garage men are incompetent rascals. All the lovely faults you've spoken of—they're really universal faults. You make me tired."

Of course Mr. Markey couldn't go everywhere and see everything . . . If he had been with Michael and us on a walk the other day he might have seen a hurling game . . . Like so many other things, it isn't really American, it's imported; in this case from Ireland . . . We'd seen curling, but never before hurling . . . If you don't know, it's a sort of cross between baseball, hockey, rugby and lacrosse, combining all the roughest features of each, and apparently it has no rules or penalties . . . It is a game that it would take an Irishman to devise, and we can't imagine any other race playing it . . . But for the spectator it's a thrill . . . Yes, the Irish are a great race, who have contributed not only to letters, to politics and to English prestige, but to sports.

Probably the quickest and surest way to reach the heart of a great people is not to traipse over the map in a flivver, like Mr. Markey, or on foot, like us, but simply to sit at ease and read the sayings of representative men and women . . . Dutton helps us to do this by publishing an erudite compilation entitled "Who's Hooey" . . . This is to be the first of a series of collections of Nitwitticisms of the Notable . . . The publisher beseeches you, when you come across examples, "don't just laugh and then leave them. Be public-spirited! Preserve them for posterity by sending the clippings to the editors" (Arthur Zipser and George Novack).

Dear Reader, we so wish we could reproduce the whole book for you . . . Since we can't, we'll just pass along to you some of the sayings that have meant most to us:

Rudy Vallee: Even now when I have achieved some degree of success in my chosen field, I find so many doubt my wisdom, judgment and ability.

Calvin Coolidge: Whenever I do indulge my sense of humor, it always gets me into trouble.

Henry Ford: I don't like to read books; they muss up my mind.

Hope Williams: I may be a very bad actress, but nobody acts just like me.

Amelita Galli-Curci: No one really sings in opera. You just make loud sounds.

Dr. Wilford I. King: One of the most important features of concentrated wealth is the extent to which it enables rich men to keep up their estates as semi-public parks which everybody enjoys.

Dolores Del Rio: I walk down the boulevard and do lots of things like other people.

John Boles: Actors are not like other men.

Dr. Boris Morkovin: The motion picture industry is the key to international thinking.

Marlene Dietrich: I do not ever think.

Ex-King Alfonso: The elections reveal to me that today I have not the love of my people.

Hugh Walpole: I do not think writers are of any importance whatever.

## Left Wing Criticism

**The Liberation of American Literature, by V. F. Calverton. New York: Scribner. $3.75.**

IN TEN brief years as editor of the Modern Quarterly and author of a series of brilliant books of literary and social criticism, Mr. V. F. Calverton has won his way in the face of the whole body of established opinion, both conservative and liberal, into the front rank of American critics. In 1925, when he published "The Newer Spirit," comparatively few readers were willing to accept his arguments for a sociological basis for æsthetic criticism; today, largely because of the shock of the economic débâcle, increasing numbers are turning away from an escape theory of art to a realization of the indissoluble connection between æsthetic and social development.

The present fascinating and erudite study of American literature is an extended illustration of the theory of criticism set forth in "The Newer Spirit." Individual writers are considered primarily as products of the national culture, and the author's radical bias necessarily affects every one of his judgments. What Goethe is to Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn in his recent book on the same subject, Marx is to Mr. Calverton here. The wonder is that, the author's viewpoint being what it is, the book is not more startling than it is. One does not have to belong to the left wing to agree that the whole of American literature is the expression of a petty bourgeois ideology, more familiarly known as the middle-class attitude. Matthew Arnold's remark about the American people and the English middle class put the whole matter in a nutshell long ago.

For this reason the early part of the book falls a bit flat, though there are fine things throughout, such as the sympathetic penetration into certain much maligned aspects of Puritanism and the admirably impartial discussion of the eighteenth-century political controversy. Much more vital, however, is the telling portrayal of the final efflorescence of individualism in nineteenth-century life and letters, with its aftermath of dissolution and doubt. Especially good is the criticism of Walt Whitman, whom Mr. Calverton sees as by no means a proletarian, or prophet of a new, revolutionary era, but as preeminently a petty bourgeois carrying to a logical extreme the current philosophy—a philosophy which had already begun to destroy itself by the production of a wealthy bourgeoisie whose insatiable economic appetite would eventually make a sham of all those individualistic doctrines so confidently voiced by the poet.

So much for the statement of the dilemma. Mr. Calverton's hopes of a social revolution have as a corollary a faith in the rise of a proletarian literature. For this reason the conclusion of the book is frankly propagandist. Such peculiarities as the disproportionate emphasis on Jack London and the choice of Messrs. John Dos Passos, Michael Gold and Charles Yale Harrison as the most significant living American authors fall into place naturally when the author's social scheme is taken into consideration. But it is here, of course, that the majority of readers will politely but firmly refuse to follow. Admitting the bankruptcy of American culture today, few of us will find the answer in a flight to the Marxian philosophy of class or to a new economy alone. Skeptical of a proletarian art, one can only feel that the sole hope for an art ineluctably bound to the ideal of individualism is a religious and moral renascence which will give new reality and meaning to that ideal. Mr. Calverton's timely and challenging study should help even those who reject his conclusions to see the problem more clearly.

R. P.

## Three Stories of the West

**Obscure Destinies, by Willa Cather. New York: Knopf. $2.**

THE three long short stories in Miss Willa Cather's "Obscure Destinies" are character studies. They show no attempt to diagram a plot. They simply tell of the last years of the chief characters. The first two stories—"Neighbor Rosicky" and "Old Mrs. Harris"—are records of unconscious heroism in dealing with two different problems of age: the remaining story, "Two Friends," tells of a lifelong friendship broken.

Of the three, "Old Mrs. Harris" strikes deepest and is most admirably executed. It is done tenderly, without sentimentality, but with a sharp realization of the code that governed the life of Grandma Harris. When Mrs. Harris enters the story, she is living in a crowded, shabby house in a Colorado town. She is, to all appearances, the family drudge. Her beautiful daughter, her daughter's gentle, unambitious husband and their five children, rely on Grandma for the countless practical tasks of the home.

The neighbors pity Grandma Harris, but their pity is precisely what she does not want. She is doing only what seems to her right and proper. Back home in Tennessee there was always some elderly female relative who carried on the work while the young people lived a more ornamental life in the front of the house. But in Tennessee those elderly people had their own place—not the best of the house, but their own, where they had their respected rights. In the Colorado home Grandma had only a part lien on the playroom. But she did her best, guarded her individuality, and was proud that her daughter had kept her beauty and style.

Each character in this flawless story is clearly defined. The tone is light, the undertone tragic. The contrast between the family from Tennessee, smart, brisk westerners, and the cultivated Jewish family next door, with their tradition of reverence for age, gives body to a tale which is seemingly simple but really is as complex as human life must be in a household where there are many persons each with a right to his own individual existence.

"Neighbor Rosicky" is a happier tale because it never occurred to Anton Rosicky to be anything but contented. He counted his blessings, his loyal, capable wife, his five good boys and little daughter, the farm that belonged to him; to him, a city man, sprung from stock that had always worked for others and never had land of their own. He has seen hard times, at home in Bohemia, and in London where he had lived two years before he came to New York. He had been 35 when he finally left the city and went to Nebraska. It was not all easy there. He could not afford to buy the richest land but he bought what he could and loved it. When crops failed he managed with the help of Mary and the boys to keep on. They took pleasure in living, though their bank account and barns were smaller than those of some of their neighbors. They knew how to laugh. When the corn dried up they went on a picnic. Old Anton Rosicky, with his gentle ways, his twinkling eyes, his nice broad curved back like the shell of an old turtle, is the natural product of the pen that wrote "My Antonia."

"Two Friends" is entirely different. In it are two middle-aged men, prosperous and respected, who have long been friends and are separated by a political quarrel. The story verges on the commonplace and were it not for the wistful undercurrent supplied by the child who admired their friendship and grieved over "something delightful that was senselessly wasted," the story would hardly belong with the other two. "Neighbor Rosicky" is delightful. "Old Mrs. Harris" will find fit place in any collection of Willa Cather's best work.

**Hot Water, by P. G. Wodehouse (New York: Doubleday, Doran, $2),** is, according to the blurb on the jacket, "another hilarious novel." And so it is, for the Wodehouse "fan." A mélange of utter nonsense, parading with the utmost seriousness and dignity, becomes too funny for suppressed laughter. The story, while not important, is not quite negligible. After a fashion, it is a mystery tale, the mystery consisting in who is who. For one surprising development after another identifies various characters in rôles the reader can scarcely suspect. Before the novelist has concluded his story of what happened at the Château Blissac, which the socially ambitious Mrs. Gedge has rented on the French seacoast, social strata and conventions have become topsy-turvy. All of which is to say that "Hot Water" makes excellent light reading for the summer. And there is no reason why it should not be equally enjoyable when the branches have begun to shed their leaves.

## Setting Film Motion to Music

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

RECENTLY released by Mr. Walt Disney, producer of the Mickey Mouse films, is a Silly Symphony, "Flowers and Trees," which is being uncommonly well received. As it is often applauded when the feature talkie on the same program is received in silence, this animated cartoon takes on added meaning for those who believe that motion pictures lost something vital when dialogue was made a dominant film element.

Color is used in "Flowers and Trees" with large effectiveness, for the reason that everything that is presented to the eye of the camera is put in for a definite reason. When every part of the picture must be drawn by hand, there is no tendency to include in the view a large number of insignificant details that are inherent in any scene from nature or that almost invariably creep into settings built in a studio.

Disney's definite contribution to films lies in his faithfulness to form—his practice being to start with a completed continuous score, and devising measures of rhythmic movement for his fantastic personages to fit the music. Instead of synchronizing music with the action—which is the general practice of the industry—he synchronizes action with the music. The result is a complete and unified presentation, one that moves with resistless momentum from beginning to end until the rounded presentation of the idea comes to full expression with the conclusion.

"Flowers and Trees" might have been subtitled "A Pursuit of the Pathetic Fallacy," for it represents animals, birds and the vegetable kingdom engaged in a parody on human romantics. There is a handsome hero tree, a willowy heroine tree and a gnarled villain tree. The hero starts swaying to a Mendelssohnian rhythm, draws down some vines into the semblance of harp strings with one of his branches, and strums his love song. We are off into a realm of the imagination where anything can happen; no reservation about probabilities mars our enjoyment of this excursion into an entirely illusory realm.

A ring of daisies detaches itself from rooted positions and does a ballet around the heroine, who takes on something of the guise of a dancer. Robins perched in a row on a tree limb take up the chorus when another limb is waved above them like a baton. A caterpillar ambles by, undulating to the rhythm. Comic, like all personages in a Disney picture, is the tree villain. The trees, flowers and birds combine to defeat his machinations, even when he starts a fire in the woods. Knowing the value of contrast, of pattern and of repetition, Mr. Disney has the bright conceit of depicting a group of scampering little flames following the lead of a big flame. A large fir tree scuttles past attended by a flock of little trees, like hen and chickens. Always there is that blend of the grotesque and the beautiful that was Victor Hugo's ideal in a work of the imagination.

May we not look to the not distant future for full length pictures, composed with music, as the basis for the action? A promise of the possibilities of such films is inherent in the Disney cartoons. But the larger use will be of human figures in broad canvases of movement. Something has already been done in this vein by Messrs. Reisenfeld and Menzies in their motion picture rendering of Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture, with its visualization of the implied incidents of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. The happiest passage in "Congress Dances," a Ufa film, was achieved in the same way, with Miss Lilian Harvey moving, sometimes dancing, through the rooms of a villa and up a staircase to the rhythm of a polka. In a new Ufa film in New York, "Zwei Herzen und Ein Schlag," she has a waltz entrance that is accomplished in the same way, with music as the basis for the action. Like Mickey Mouse, she is moved to the time of the music.

In connection with the foregoing we have received some notes from Maj. Charles H. Rich, a gentleman previously quoted in these columns. He says, in part:

"I find it a curious commentary on cinema progress—development—that very few of the leaders in cinema thought—or the producers on the advice of these leaders—have attained the least realization of the many parallelisms that exist between music and the film. By its most obvious characteristics, even, the film is far more intimately related to music than the film is to the theater. Music matches the film's almost limitless possibilities of expression, whereas the theater can offer only its many inherent limitations.

"In a fugue a complete musical phrase seems to chase another musical phrase up and down the scale, and often in and out of one key into another. The early screen comedies of Mack Sennett were fugues. The Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony animated cartoons—which are ever increasing in popularity—are nothing more than the cinema expression of the fugue. The development of individual cinema themes and their interrelation in the early Griffith pictures, and in the contemporary René Clair films, are examples of counterpoint made cinema. We stand on the threshold today of jointly created products of composer and director that will develop much further both cinema and musical counterpoint."

## New York Theaters

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—"Movie Crazy," a new Harold Lloyd film farce, sets forth the "Merton of the Movies" theme again, with Mr. Lloyd as the country boy who succeeds in Hollywood as a comic performer though he went there with notions of playing romantic and dramatic parts. The entertainment qualities of the picture derive from many carefully worked out "gags," with the country boy continually the victim of his own naïveté, but blundering finally into a profitable studio contract when he engages in a rough and tumble fight with the villain in an elaborate setting that includes a large pool. The owner of the studio finds the unintended humor of it all amusing. Typical of the nature of this sort of trick fun are the happenings at a dinner dance when the blunderer dons by mistake a conjuror's coat, and thereafter is embarrassed by the unexpected appearance of a rabbit, white mice and eggs which are to be disposed of with the greatest difficulty. "Movie Crazy" abandons the range of ordinary happenings for a sphere of fantastic circumstances. Mr. Lloyd appears in his familiar guise, and has a helpful cast, including Miss Constance Cummings, Mr. Kenneth Thompson and Mr. Robert McWade.

"Clear All Wires" is another of a considerable line of somewhat rowdy plays about newspaper men seen in New York theaters during the last four years. This latest bit of journalistic scurrility, written by Bella and Samuel Spewack, was presented by Mr. Herman Shumlin at the Times Square Theater beginning Sept. 14, 1932. Mr. Thomas Mitchell is cast in the part of an American newspaper correspondent stationed in Russia. He is represented as using his paper simply to exploit himself. One of his devices is to promote an assassination of a public personage in order to provide himself with a "scoop." When the plan goes wrong, and another person seats himself in the chair intended for the victim, the correspondent frustrates the deed. In doing so he receives a slight wound, which he capitalizes as a means of making himself an international hero in news dispatches. For theatrical effect the authors have exaggerated their idea until it assumes the air of a cartoon that is mostly amusing to those who have no reservations about the "anything for a laugh" school of humor.


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# State Enforcement Repeal Found Crippling to Dry Act

(Continued from Page 1)

saloon power, that the state enforcement act must be repealed, let it cost what it may, whether it be repudiation or not, regardless of what might be the offense against morality and the social order.

"A complaisant Assembly obeyed; the law was repealed. The police closed their eyes to all violations of the prohibition law. Bootleggers and speakeasies sprung up like mushrooms."

This marked the beginning of nullification, Mr. Davis says, with its coincident era of liquor lawlessness.

"The opponents of prohibition," he continues, "had won their first great offensive. The responsibility of this lawlessness rests squarely upon their shoulders. It is not the child of the Eighteenth Amendment but rather the child of nullification."

In Massachusetts, he advises, before repeal of the so-called "Baby Volstead Act" it was posssible to prosecute manufacturers and transporters of liquor in 76 courts throughout the Commonwealth, and 267 judges were available for prosecution of these cases. Once the law was repealed, all such cases were jammed into one federal court with its three judges.

Besides this congestion in prosecution, Mr. Davis points out, the work of the police, state and local, is hampered by the lack of state responsibility in cases of transportation and manufacture. The state still has a law against sale without license, and regulations regarding search and seizure, he says, but even the enforcement of the sales law, according to observers, is hampered by the general retarding of state responsibility in regard to prohibition.

A state or local officer can arrest for any violation of the federal prohibition law, but in the case of transportation or manufacture he must turn the case immediately over to a federal officer or to a federal court.

With but one federal court in the State, an officer making an arrest on the Cape, it is pointed out, is handicapped considerably in carrying out his duty.

Mr. Davis declares it the duty of every state to support the Volstead Act, by similar state legislation. He cites an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1923, as follows:

"By the Eighteenth Amendment, concurrent power to enforce its provisions is conferred upon Congress and the several states. The duty rests as strongly upon one as upon the other."

Mr. Davis declares he finds it necessary, occasionally, to remind residents of Massachusetts that it still is against the law to manufacture, tranport or sell intoxicating beverages, and that the only effect of repealing the state enforcement act was to hamper enforcement and emphasize the very conditions which the wets cite as reasons for their action originally.

## Wide Use of Automobile Declared Bar to Liquor

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The almost universal use of the automobile in the United States makes the law prohibiting alcoholic drinks a social necessity, Dr. Rudolph M. Binder, professor emeritus of sociology at New York University, declares in a discussion of the prohibition question. Dr. Binder also placed the sociologists stamp of disapproval on light wines and beers.

"Railroads learned through accidents that employees could not be allowed liberty of choice in the matter of intoxicating drinks," he said. "The driver of an automobile has come to stand in approximately the same position as the engineer.

"The coming of the automobile was a large factor in the change of public sentiment toward the kind of personal liberty involved in the liquor question. People began to realize the similarity of responsibility between the driver of an automobile and the engineer of a train.

"An automobile can become in the hands of a slightly intoxicated person a serious menace to the life and property of others. The danger is getting worse every day.

"There is a clamor instigated largely by the former brewers, distillers and wine growers, for the repeal or the modification of the Volstead Act. They argue that there is more danger in the poisonous stuff sold by bootleggers than in light wines and beers. We should therefore license restaurants and roadhouses for these lighter drinks, they say.

"With roadhouse after roadhouse selling light wines and beers, the situation would be worse than it ever has been."

## Constitution Day Observances Held

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation, in connection with the nation-wide celebration.

"If we want to know what panic and chaos mean," said Mrs. Harry Atwood, managing director of the association, "we must go back to the days following the close of the Revolutionary War before the adoption of the Constitution. During 1785 and 1786 money was worth anywhere from 2½ cents on the dollar down to nothing, credit was ruined, trade paralyzed and discipline at a low ebb.

"As soon as the Constitution was adopted, order began to come out of chaos as light out of darkness. Within five years we had credit around the world."

In a Constitution Day message, Mr. Ward B. Whitelock, president of the United States Building & Loan League, said the Constitution of the United States places an obligation upon all home-financing institutions eligible for membership in the Home Loan Bank system to participate.

Singling out that part of the bill of rights which states that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated," Mr. Whitelock declared: "It cannot be truthfully said that people are secure in their homes as long as they cannot get mortgage credit on legitimate security to keep them in possession."

## *Week-End Radio Programs*

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Feature Hour.
5:30 NBC, Constitution Day Program.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Political talks.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:00 Republican news.
10:15 NBC, Democratic National Committee: talk, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company: "The Bohemian Girl."
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:15 p. m.—Tenor soloist.
5:30 Voice and organ.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Political talk.
6:45 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Political talks.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Ernest Black's Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 George Brigandi, violinist.
8:30 NBC, Erno Rapee in Latin America.
9:30 NBC, "Methods of Amending the Constitution."
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Lopez Orchestra; Agnew Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 Loew's Radio Jamboree: Celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Political talk.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Guitar; short subject.
6:25 Political talks.
6:45 Piano recital, Leo Litwin.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 Political talks; music.
8:40 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Orchestra.
9:15 "Operetta in Miniature."
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
10:30 Felix Ferdinando's Orchestra.
11:00 Political talks; studio.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Joy Time, Irene Beasley.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Leo Litwin, concert pianist.
7:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Kay, Chris and Brownie, trio.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Same as WBZ.
11:00-12:00 CBS dance music.

**FOR SUNDAY**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

8:00-11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 NBC, "Forty Fathoms Deep With William Beebe."
11:30 NBC, Morning Musicale.
12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Mexican Band.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 Political talk.
2:15 NBC, Same as 11 a. m.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
6:45 Political talk.
7:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Political talks.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Benefit Program.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Revue.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Governor's Night, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield.
11:45 Studio period.
12:00 NBC, Stoess' Flying Dutchmen.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 Kendall Harney's Concert Ensemble.
5:00 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:15 NBC, "Trio Charmante"; vocal.
5:30 Soloists Trio; strings.
6:30 Political talks.
6:50 Studio Hostess; political talks.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Political talk; studio hostess.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parkers."
11:15 News; announcement.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Victor Herbert Melodies."
12:30 Nationaleers: chorus.
2:00-3:30 Political talks; music.
3:30 CBS, Symphonic Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 Music; political talks.
6:40 Studio period; news.
6:45 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:00 Political talks; music.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 R. H. White's Birthday Party.
8:30 Political talks; music.
9:30 Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra, soloists.
10:30 Political talk; music.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m**

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:30 p. m.—Polish folk music.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Technological Unemployment."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
2:00 CBS, Community Faculty Recital.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Rixy Symphony Orchestra.
8:45 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

## *Monday's Features*

**WBZ**

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

**WEEI**

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

**WNAC**

1:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Promenade Concert from Queen's Hall, London.

**WAAB**

7:46 a. m.—American news.
1:00 p. m.—Conference on Retail Distribution, University Club; speakers.
2:47 p. m.—American news.

## CURTIS SPEAKS IN PHILADELPHIA

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—A rally at Fogelsville Park to hear Vice-President Charles Curtis make his first speech in the national campaign drew thousands of Pennsylvania Republicans here today to begin their drive for votes.

A subcommittee last night completed a platform which Gen. Edward Martin, chairman, said contained a prohibition plank, but he declined to disclose its nature prior to action by the full state committee. The Vice-President's address is devoted largely to a discussion of farm relief.


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**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT
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LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; refined neighborhood; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $88. 9 Franklin Avenue, Yonkers 9274-J.

PRIVATELY owned 5-room furnished apartment in exclusive neighborhood bordering Brookline; rock garden and fish pool; very reasonable to right party; for winter or longer. Write Box H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED**

ARLINGTON, MASS., 9 Trowbridge St.—Desirable sunny lower apartment for rent. Tel. Arlington 1319-M. Call after 5 p. m.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Ladies and couples of refinement will find comfortable, quiet home; 1-2-3-room suites, all improvements, $27.50 to $50; will renovate to suit. 38 Hemenway, cor. Norway. Com. 7803.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., $15 Washington St.—To rent, 5 rooms, reception hall, rear porch, steam heat, continuous hot water, every room bright and sunny, electric refrigerator.

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Fine heated apartment, continuous hot water, electric refrigerator; near Christian Science church; adults preferred. Telephone Newton North 0811-W.

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High Class Elevator Apartments
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4-5-6 ROOMS
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Exclusive district, spacious grounds, magnificent view; large, homelike house in perfect condition; reception room, sun porch, music room, conservatory, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; second floor, 5 fine bedrooms with 3 tile baths, sleeping porchroom for 4 beds; third floor, large bedroom with bath, also 3 servants' rooms with bath; large electric refrigerator, new oil heater; English type garage with living quarters for chauffeur and family; bath, kitchen and living room; five minutes' walk to Christian Science church; 20 minutes' ride to The Mother Church in Boston; will rent fully furnished for winter or for year, with option to buy. Tel. Newton North 5760 or call at home, 66 Kirkstall Road.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

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**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOK

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

### ROOMS TO LET
*(Continued)*

NEW YORK CITY, 602 West 137th Street—Homelike room adjoining bath; no other roomers. Telephone MISS BRETZFIELD, Caledonia 5-2650 Extension 4.

N. Y. C., 808 West End 11C (99th)—Unusual outside large studio type. $8-$10; 4 baths; refined southern family; references.

ROXBURY, 9 Mt. Pleasant Terrace.—One room furnished, private home, heat, continuous hot water; lady only. High. 4975.

SO. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Room available in suburban home for lady desiring home environment and congenial surroundings. Tel. Bra. 0300 to arrange personal interview.

STUDENTS IN BOSTON—Rooms in sunny apartment with others; double rooms $7, $, 9. Regent 4871.

WINTHROP, MASS., 12 Bartlett Parkway—Rooms with or without board; ocean front; exclusive neighborhood; transients welcome. Ocean 3027.

### ROOMS WANTED

REFINED elderly couple require two furnished rooms, private bath, Philadelphia, Pa.; central, quiet, moderate. W. T. TURNER, Brigantine, N. J.

### SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR wants position, 14 years in last position; references. S. J. MILLER, 38 Bradbury St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 3642-W.

MAN, 42, experienced mechanic, licensed driver, useful, accommodating, courteous; references. E. ROOD, 957 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED man with child, experienced job press feeder, needs work of any kind, by the day if desired; can drive car or truck. HERBERT N. COLBY, 63 Bowen Avenue, Medford, Mass.

TUTOR-COMPANION will go anywhere; experienced with all ages, university graduate, widely traveled, 5 languages. Humboldt 2-4536, Newark, N. J.

YOUNG married man, 12 years' experience as food engineer, salesman and chemist in food products concerns; college graduate; excellent references; free to go anywhere. N. P. ROBERTSON, 259 Herrick Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, well experienced and qualified by specialized training to manage all branches electrical refrigeration, desires connection in Miami; permanently located in Florida. Box 53-X, 1229 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

### SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION position wanted by refined young woman. Write Box K-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS, companion, care motherless child; young lady, 28, highly educated, knowledge French, music, sewing and art; assist in home; will travel; excellent references. M. A. G., 186 Upland Rd., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position with elderly person needing care; would take full charge of home; excellent reference. G-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN Boston or vicinity, office position by experienced woman bookkeeper; capable taking charge small office. Write Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper desired by refined middle-aged Protestant in small family, elderly couple, business couple, or widower's family; capable of taking full charge. Box H-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL, experienced home manager, motherless children or adult family; drives car G. BAKER, 48 Linden Pl., Red Bank, N. J.

REFINED middle-aged woman wishes position mother's helper or care for home of business or elderly couple; small wages. 2206 Clove Ave., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, college educated, desires position in home of refinement; companion, housekeeper; drive any car; capable and willing to be generally useful. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG business woman will act as companion evenings to New York City resident (Christian Scientists preferred) in exchange for room. Telephone Independence 3-0904.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO lessons by Conservatory graduate and experienced teacher; modern methods; moderate tuition. Tel. Porter 0542-R (Cambridge, Mass.).

### TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED home, Boston suburb, convenient to city; 8 rooms, oil heat, electric refrigeration, sleeping porch, fireplace, garage, garden; references; rent reasonable; October to June. Write Box F-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### WANTED

HOME for elderly gentleman, vicinity New York City; Christian Scientists preferred. Box X-64, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profits; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-9, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL your friends exclusive Green Dragon Personal Christmas Cards; generous profits. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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4 Rooms . $85 — 2½ Rooms . $75
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SUBNORMAL child to board, tutor and render service to bring out to normalcy by one of proven ability; free to go anywhere to do this work; references. MISS WHEALEN, 1830 Ravenwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

### CHRISTMAS CARDS

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### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

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DRESSES GIVEN FOR PERSONAL USE. Take orders famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, women, children; experience unnecessary; liberal commissions. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-18, Indianapolis, Ind.

### REAL ESTATE

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
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### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOUTHERN woman of culture desires position as companion; can read aloud, drive car, sing, manage light household duties. Address MISS N. SCHOOLAR, 315 East College Street, Jackson, Tenn.

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# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

### DRESSMAKING

PARIS, FRANCE—"SUZY OLIVIER," 6 rue de Calais (9 ème); Haute-Couture models; comes your home. Tel. Trinité 84-56.

### FLATS TO LET

GENEVA—Comfortable furnished flat opposite Ecole International; delightful view; 2 living-rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms; easy terms. Tel. 27.613 Geneva. MADAME RABINOWITCH, 83 Route de Chêne.

### HARP LESSONS

PARIS — Madame RAULOT-LAPOINTE, 51 avenue Bugeaud, 16ème, registered on Record Polydor 521.960, resumes Harp lessons beginning October.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BERLIN—Paying guests received in comfortable home, every convenience, near park, accessible. BIRKENPESCH, Charlbg., Leibnitzstr. 5 hp. Tel. C 4 Wilhelm 2596.

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AUSTRIA—Book-keeper, 32, experienced balance accounts, many years' references, seeks permanent post. Hans KIENESBERGER, Algen—Voglhub bei Bad Ischl.—Buchhalter, vollkommen bilanzsicher, 32, Lanjährige Zeugnisse, sucht Dauerposten.

BERLIN—Young girl, 21, trained in draper's branch, seeks post of any kind, preferably with children. Margot MEHLBERG, Berlin O 112, Mirbachstr. 25, Germany.

GERMANY—Lady housekeeper seeks post.—ÄLTERE, GEBILDETE HAUSDAME erfahren u. sicher in der Leitung eines grossen Haushalts, mit besten Zeugnissen über langjährige Tätigkeit, sucht geeigneten Wirkungskreis in frauenlosem Hause oder bei älterem Ehepaar. Offerten an Fräulein Frida Preller, Wehlitz / Schkeuditz.

GERMANY—Gentlewoman seeks post of trust in household or business. Frau M. BEHRMANN, Im Gehölz 11/III, Hamburg, Germany

GERMANY—Master locksmith seeks post as janitor; understands lift, hot-water supply, central heating, undertakes all repairs. Karl HOLZINGER, Hamburg, Averhoffstr. 10.

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Large Well Built Dance Hall

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### ROOMS TO LET

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VIENNA—Large front room to let, central, morning sun, lift, for lady student or in business; Christian Scientist welcome. Marie KNAPP, Dorotheergasse 10, IV/12 A., Wien I., Austria.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—Singing and piano lessons.—Gesang— und Klavierstunde erteilt: Else LEDER, Charlottenburg, Neue Kantstr. 31. Tel. C 3 Westend 961.

BERLIN — Pianoforte instruction: Method Prof. Theodor Kullack. Hildegard Buchhholz. Berlin N 31, Brunnenstr. 106. Tel. Vineta 644.

GERMANY- SUCCESSFUL PIANO LESSONS also for beginners. Method Anny Eisele. AMALIE EISELE
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### TRANSLATORS

GERMANY—TRANSLATIONS Übersetzungen in and aus allen Sprachen H. BRUNS, Minden/Westf., Bäckerstr. 70.

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Rubber soles for old and new shoes.

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Good quality, moderate prices.

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## *FRANCE*

### PARIS
*(Continued)*

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## *GERMANY*

### BERLIN
*(Continued)*

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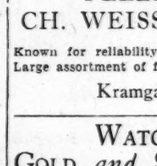

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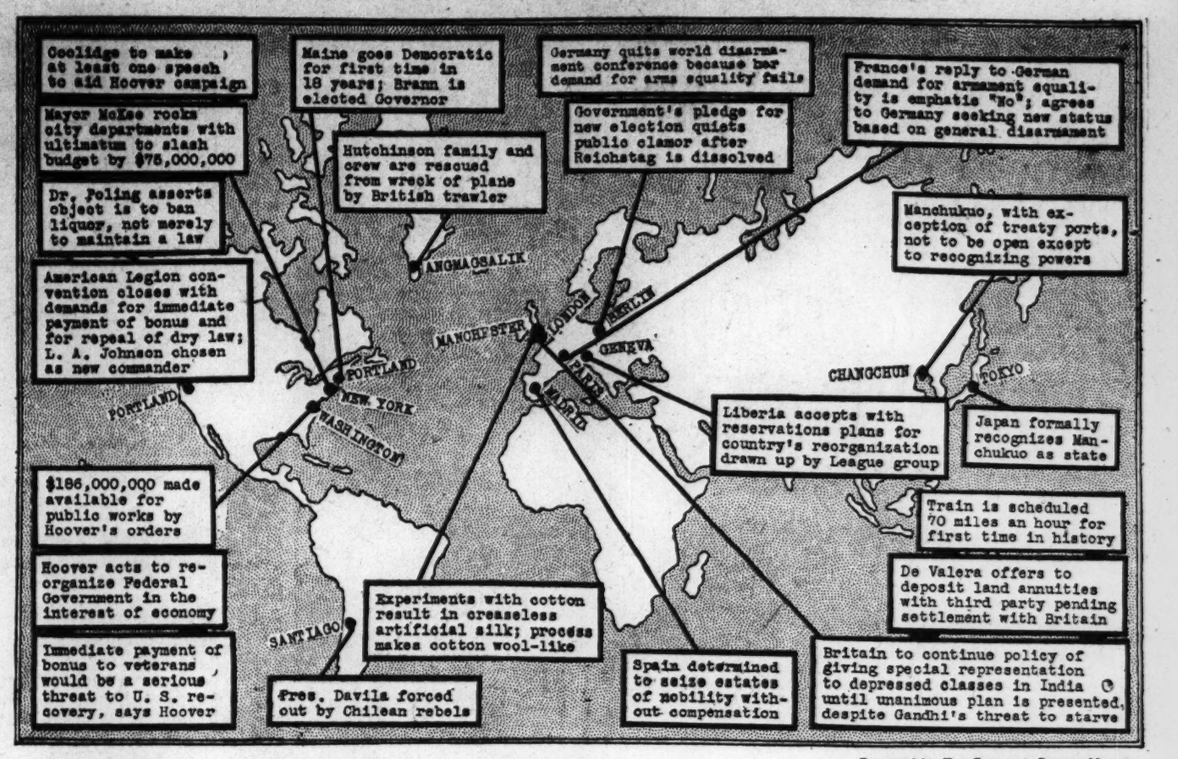
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Coolidge to make at least one speech to aid Hoover campaign
Maine goes Democratic for first time in 18 years; Brann is elected Governor
Germany quits world disarmament conference because her demand for arms equality fails
France's reply to German demand for armament equality is emphatic "No"; agrees to Germany seeking new status based on general disarmament
Mayor McKee rocks city departments with ultimatum to slash budget by $75,000,000
Government's pledge for new election quiets public clamor after Reichstag is dissolved
Hutchinson family and crew are rescued from wreck of plane by British trawler
Dr. Poling asserts object is to ban liquor, not merely to maintain a law
Manchukuo, with exception of treaty ports, not to be open except to recognizing powers
American Legion convention closes with demands for immediate payment of bonus and for repeal of dry law; L. A. Johnson chosen as new commander
ANOMAGOSALIK
MANCHESTER
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
PARIS
MADRID
PORTLAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CHANGCHUN
TOKYO
Liberia accepts with reservations plans for country's reorganization drawn up by League group
Japan formally recognizes Manchukuo as state
$186,000,000 made available for public works by Hoover's orders
Train is scheduled 70 miles an hour for first time in history
Hoover acts to reorganize Federal Government in the interest of economy
Experiments with cotton result in creaseless artificial silk; process makes cotton wool-like
De Valera offers to deposit land annuities with third party pending settlement with Britain
SANTIAGO
Immediate payment of bonus to veterans would be a serious threat to U. S. recovery, says Hoover
Pres. Davila forced out by Chilean rebels
Spain determined to seize estates of nobility without compensation
Britain to continue policy of giving special representation to depressed classes in India until unanimous plan is presented, despite Gandhi's threat to starve

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## All Nature

### Archæopteryx

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE study of animals which inhabited the earth in ancient times is extremely fascinating, especially when one considers the adventures of those who interpret the testimonies of existence left in the prehistoric rocks.

A fossil may be defined as the remains of a plant or animal, or the record of its presence, preserved in the rocks of the earth. Usually such remains are in the nature of bones or hard parts which have not decayed, but have been preserved or turned to stone. Through the study of the animals now existing on the earth, classifying them according to their evolutionary position, and comparing bones and other organs, fossil hunters or paleontologists are able to reconstruct the likeness of the animals of the past by comparing their fossil remains with the hard parts of modern animals.

Considerable skepticism is exhibited by the layman when he reads of how some ancient animal is described in detail with only a single bone to start with, but if this bone is of a distinctive character it frequently gives the important clue needed and the reconstruction is comparatively accurate. Teeth, hoofs, skulls, and the larger bones are distinctive enough for this. Mistakes are made, but not often.

Archæopteryx is the earliest known bird. Its remains, which were found in the Solenhofen slate of Bavaria, indicate it to be a bird about the size of a crow. It must have had very poor powers of flight for the breastbone of flying birds has a well-developed keel for the attachment of flying muscles; it is very small in archæopteryx. Birds, like insects, have fresh air carried throughout a large portion of the body and not only into the chest. Fossil birds are extremely rare and this one is known only from two entire skeletons and a single feather.

Reptilelike in many characteristics, it represents an animal halfway between a reptile and a bird. The tail had about 20 vertebræ with a pair of feathers attached to each. (Feathers are believed to have originated from frayed scales.) It had sharp teeth very much like those of small reptiles. Claws on each of the three "fingers" terminated the wings as well as the four toes of each foot. The only indication that it really could fly at all is the presence of a small keel on the breastbone.

Fossils of birds of later periods show the gradual disappearance of teeth and consolidation of the vertebræ with consequent shortening of the tail as well as the disappearance of claws from the wings.

The Archæopteryx represents not only the very earliest bird, but a creature not far removed from a flying reptile. Perhaps a still earlier transitional stage will be found.

Today teeth are found only in the early stages of some species of parrots; and in the young chicks of many birds a tooth is occasionally found which would appear to be used for the purpose of cutting the egg. Afterward this drops off. Another repetition of these ancient characters is found in the hoactzin, a modern bird of the Amazon valley which in early life makes climbing expeditions by means of beak, feet and wing claws. In the adult these wing claws disappear. By means of these many similar features, reptiles and birds are considered as having common ancestors.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*THERE is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.*—R. L. STEVENSON.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Elihu** (S. R.)—Preferably *E-li'-hu* (*e* as in create, *i* as in *ice*, *u* as in *use*).

**Barachel** (S. R.) — *Bar'-a-kel* (first *a* short as in *bat*—not "two-dot" as in *barn*—second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *get*).

**Buzite** (S. R.)—*Buz'-ite* (*u* short as in *buzz*, *i* as in *ice*); not *Bu'-zite*.

**"Rightly dividing the word of truth" in II Timothy 2: 15** — The word "dividing" is the translator's rendering of the Greek ὀρθοτομέω (orthotomeo), "to make a straight cut," or, figuratively, "to dissect or expound."

**"If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye would say unto this sycamine tree, Be thou plucked up by the root . . ." in Luke 17: 6**—The smallness of the mustard seed in proportion to the size of the plant (which, when cultivated, attains a height of 10 or 12 feet) was proverbial in the Jewish Talmud, and, in accordance with Oriental usage, it is often spoken of as a "tree" (Luke 13: 19, etc.).

The sycamine tree, or black mulberry, still called "sykaminea" in Greece, has unusually deep roots, which accounts, no doubt, for its being chosen in this illustration of the possibilities of faith.

**Sycamine**—*Sik'-a-mine* (first *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *sofa*, second *i* as in *ice*). Not to be confused with "sycamore."

**"Without dissimulation" in Romans 12: 9** — Literally, "without speaking or acting under a false part"; rendered in the Revised Version, "without hypocrisy."

**"Quick" in II Timothy 4: 1**—The translators have given us this rendering of the Greek ζάω (zao), a primitive verb meaning "to live"; hence, "living, lively."

**"Be instant in season, out of season" in II Timothy 4: 2**—"Instant" is used to translate the Greek ἐφίστημι (ephistemi), "be at hand." The sense, as some scholars use it, is "keep at it." The latter part has been rendered, "take the opportunity, or make it."

**"They heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears," in II Timothy 4: 3**—The last three words may be translated more literally, "being tickled in hearing." It may be noted that it is the pupils, not the teachers, who have the "itching ears." This is quite clear in the Greek, though in our English version there may seem to be some ambiguity.

**Harmony**—*Har'-mo-ny*, with *o* as in *obey*; not *har'-mun-y*.

**Destroy**—Sound the *e* as in *create*. The word should not be pronounced as though spelled *distroy*.

**Exhibit**—*Eg-zib'-it* (vowels short); not *ek-sih'-bit*.

**Pleasure**—*Plezh'-ure* (*e* as in *get*, *u* as in *unite*); not *pleh'-zher*.

**Supernal, supreme, superior**—Keep the *u* as in *unite*; avoid *soo-*.

**Correlated** — The up-to-the-minute preference for this word is with principal accent on the first syllable, secondary stress on the third; and the *o* is circumflex as in *orb*. This varies from the diacritical marking in your dictionary, but it comes to us from the publishers of the dictionary.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** We're of the type of cowardly gardener who goes in exclusively for asters, zinnias, etc., so as to get away from pronouncing gladiolus.

**St. Louis Globe-Democrat:** Scenery is nothing to the man who has to keep his eye on the back of the car in front all day Sunday.

## In Lighter Vein

**Only Experts**

"What are you doing here?" said the haughty chairman at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

"Excuse me," replied the soldier, in a frayed uniform. "I thought—I might be useful—I went through the whole war in the front line."

"Get out. This is a meeting of experts. An unheard-of intrusion."—*Nebelspalter.*

Humorist

"And after you've pitched the tent, Cecil, we'll go down for a swim—you simply must get more practice at the 'crawl.'"

**Athlete in Business**

Applicant for Position: "Yes, sir, I just graduated from college."

Executive: "Fine! Ever do any discus throwing? We tried a pole vaulter, a broad jumper and a star halfback in our auditing department, but they didn't make good."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Misunderstood**

Policeman: "As soon as I saw you come around the bend I said to myself, 'Forty-five at least.'"

Lady Driver: "How dare you? It's this hat that makes me look so old."—*Masonic Craftsman.*

**Praise**

"Yes," said the commercial traveler, "we have had letters of appreciation from England, Wales and Ireland—and a post card from Scotland."—*Toronto Globe.*

## Worth Knowing

HIGH WATER BILLS

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

A stream of water the size of a pin issuing from a faucet wastes about 150 gallons a day! A drop a second will waste four gallons a day!

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## For Others

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Northfield, N. J.

THE Woman's Civic Club of this suburban town is broadening its activities and has undertaken an extensive canning and preserving program whereby the members expect to improve the variety of food distributed to their less fortunate neighbors this winter.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Caroline H. Shreve, president of the club, meetings are now held each Friday at her home, "Grannywood." The use of "Cheerio" cottage for the canning has been given by Mrs. Shreve, and a request for contributions of surplus fruits and vegetables, glass jars, rubbers, sugar, etc., has been broadcast through the coöperation of Northfield City Council, the members of which have given their hearty approval of the undertaking.

At the instigation of Mayor A. H. Littlefield, the Northfield city police will receive calls, collect fruits and vegetables, and deliver them to Grannywood.

At the first meeting the county home demonstrator, Mrs. Edith G. Norman, and Miss Della Cordery, home service director of the local gas company, were present to assist. Fruits of all kinds are solicited and vegetables suitable for canning such as tomatoes, string beans, carrots, etc. Already several dozens of cans of tomatoes, peaches, pears and glasses of jelly have been put up, and this is only the beginning.

Last winter this same group of women did good work in making and serving a nourishing meat-vegetable soup to the needy children of the community, who came daily to Grannywood, bringing their small pails or kettles. The committee received whole-hearted coöperation from certain grocers who supplied them liberally with meat and vegetables for this work.

## Did You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

**A survey of journalism graduates** of several midwestern colleges showed that four out of five were working on small-town papers, although they had prepared for work on metropolitan dailies?

**On a return voyage** across the Atlantic the Berengaria usually carries two tons of butter, 20 tons of potatoes, and 22 tons of fresh meat?

**Free stationery supplied** by one of the better known London hotels sometimes costs $10,000 a year?

## Fish Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The names of four kinds of fish are hidden in this puzzle. Can you find them?

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flower Puzzle.

FOX-GLOVE HARE-BELL
SNOW-BALL LARK-SPUR

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## The Saloon—A Social Climber

THERE is an old fable about an Arab and his camel. One chilly night the beast pushed its insinuating nose into the tent and besought the Arab to let it put its head inside the shelter. By degrees of cajolery it wheedled its master into letting it thrust in next its neck, then its forelegs. Finally it brought its whole bulk inside. By this time it was apparent there was not room enough for both, and the Arab was soon crowded out of his tent.

It seems incongruous that the saloon should take on any of the characteristics of a camel, the cartoonist's traditional symbol of the anti-liquor cause; but the saloon as a feature in American politics during the last few years has been showing unmistakable resemblances to the quadruped in this story.

At first in the campaign of opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment the wet spokesmen were positive in their affirmations that the saloon should never return. There might be those in the ranks who cherished a hankering to lean on an old-time bar and blow the foam off a "scuttle of suds," but theirs were muted notes in the wet orchestra. The leaders seemed almost to vie with the drys in declaring the saloon was gone forever—liquor must return under some other auspices.

But once the agitation for intoxicants appeared to have ingratiated itself into an appreciable section of public sentiment, the urge for restoration of the saloon became bolder. A publisher brought out a book in which several widely known writers described the old-time gathering place. The tome was said to be "not propaganda, merely history." While there was recognition in it of the evils of the saloon, there was also more than a furtive tear for the passing of the conviviality that glossed over so much besottedness—a conviviality the better elements of which have since been found in other ways.

Then came a brewer who described what the supposed future beer parlor would be like with chromium trimmings instead of the brass rail—as if that would reform the brew. And after that a candidate for office in New Hampshire who frankly proposed to reopen the saloons. And Mr. James Joseph ("Gene") Tunney, former boxing champion, campaigning for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, asserted it is "silly" the way the Republicans shudder at the word "saloon." He rests his case on the euphony of the word as compared with the English "pub," the French "café," or Austrian "Weinstube."

But there was a time when Governor Roosevelt had some aversion to the word, too. When he ran for reëlection to his present office in New York State two years ago he declared, while favoring a change in the Eighteenth Amendment, "There must be some definite assurance that by no possibility at any time or in any place can the old saloon come back." Now as a candidate for President he embraces a party platform plank which favors repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and merely urges—does not demand and cannot guarantee or give any "definite assurance"—that the several states shall enact temperance measures and "prevent the return of the saloon."

President Hoover, it is true, stands on different ground than in 1928, but his pronouncements and his party's platform insist that a substitute plan, safeguarding against the return of the saloon, be submitted as an alternative before abandoning the national prohibition amendment. If that amendment were simply repealed, as the Democratic platform advocates, there are seven states, containing one-sixth of the nation's population, in which no enforcement code today exists to interpose a barrier against the reëstablishment of the saloon system and nine others in which the wets propose the blotting out of enforcement codes at this fall's elections.

What assurance is there, if authority over the liquor question were returned wholly to the states, that the saloon would not 'return in many portions of the Union? Perhaps, after all, a better simile than the Arab's comparatively mild-mannered camel would have been the Trojan horse.

## Next Session at Ottawa

THE Canadian Parliament has been called to meet on October 6. Usually it is after the New Year before members assemble for the session at Ottawa, but an earlier opening is deemed necessary this year to consider the trade agreements to be ratified as the result of the Imperial Economic Conference.

In a general way it is understood that the United Kingdom agreed to certain tariff privileges for the benefit of Dominion exporters to the British market. In return, certain Dominion barriers to trade are supposed to be reduced for the benefit of Great Britain and other members of the community of British nations. Until the details are presented to Parliament, it is hardly practicable to make an estimate of the value of the trade agreements.

Naturally, the statement to be brought down first in the Canadian Parliament will be awaited with keen interest. Later in October the Parliament of the United Kingdom will meet at Westminster to pass also upon the conference results. Legislative sessions will be held similarly in the other Dominion capitals. As during the recent period of the economic conference, however, Ottawa is apparently again to enjoy the spotlight when Parliament is asked to set the seal of approval on the Government's imperial trade agreements.

## An End to Fright

A NEW YORK bank circular has recently warned the public that the "credit factor will not be paramount in determining the permanence of the recovery." The warning is well timed. Credit such as is now being pumped out from Washington in lieu—or, perhaps one should say, in default—of private credit is destined solely to halt that distress liquidation which, like a snowball rolling downhill, was gathering both weight and momentum.

But the warning need not blind one to the inestimable service that the United States Government credit agencies have performed and are still performing. So far the help they have extended has been concentrated mainly on the banks and the railroads. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for example, has aided some 5000 banking institutions, chiefly those of small capital. If the strong right arm of the Government had not been provided, they would probably have had to close their doors. Whole communities would consequently have had their deposits tied up, and, what is more important, would have given themselves over still more to the paralyzing influence of fear.

The R. F. C. has saved also many railroads from going into receiverships. It has done this by helping them meet their obligations as they came due and by financing further improvements at a time when they could not raise private capital. The Government investment in the railroads in this way has now topped the $250,000,000 mark.

To rate this help at its true value, one must contrast the present with the difficult period of 1873. In that year eighty-nine railroads went into the hands of receivers. If the R. F. C. has saved the country from a similar experience, it has averted transportation chaos.

But these and like steps are, as the bank circular implies, of an emergency nature. The time will come when business will again recover enough confidence to function under a system of private capitalism without leaning on financial props afforded by the Government. The upward movement in prices is the surest sign of that eventual return to normality. Some might ask: Will that time find the Government loaded up with bad debts contracted while it was acting as a prop? The price upturn, however, by increasing the value of the collateral which the Government received in return for its loans, is a guaranty that the bulk of its great outlay to the banks and other financial institutions will be repaid.

As for the railroads, their problems are special unto themselves, and the fact that the Government is now so heavily interested in them is an insurance that during the next session of Congress their problems, which have too long been neglected, will receive sympathetic consideration. That, at any rate, seems to be the theory of the new committee which is now in process of formation under the leadership, it is said, of Mr. Coolidge.

## To Lift the Siege of Need

THE winds of adversity may blow cold. But the shelter of man's humanity to man shall be warm. Thus determined, citizens of the United States are getting ready to mobilize into an army millions strong—an army of defense against hunger and exposure, whose weapons will be forged in the glowing fires of good will.

The plans for this defense are already in form. They were outlined Thursday by Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932, at the White House. President Hoover, opening the conference on mobilization, set forth as the aim of the nation's leaders that "no man, woman or child shall go hungry during the approaching winter." While hopeful that this would be the "last winter of this great calamity," the President did not allow political considerations to prevent his pointing out that the need of relief may be even larger than heretofore.

Likewise, the effort to provide for those in need will be greater. Mr. Baker will be supported by sixty national leaders. The two big nation-wide radiocasting systems, weekly and monthly magazines, and experts in advertising have volunteered their services. Motion pictures, billboards, and other channels of publicity will be employed to enlist the sympathies of that big majority of the population which still has sufficient for its own needs and some to spare for those of others.

This, the second great drive for relief, will begin October 17. Experience indicates this will be none too early, and that the efforts can be none too energetic. It is true that history, of the most encouraging kind, has been made these last few years by those millions of unselfish Americans who have contributed hard-earned and not-too-abundant dollars to feed and shelter their less fortunate countrymen. But it is also true, unhappily, that the best that has yet been done in any country has been in some respects inadequate.

It is no longer possible to hope that through mere spending the nation's need can be met. While spending is, of course, essential to business recovery, and while the well-to-do have nothing to lose and everything to gain by satisfying their normal wants, something more is to be expected. The channels through which spent money must travel to reach those now unemployed are not direct enough. Only unstinting giving can be counted upon to relieve distress.

Indeed, so great a need is seen for the mobilization of funds that Mr. Louis E. Kirstein of Boston declared that it is not a matter of whether any individual will give as much as he can. Rather, he said, it is a question of whether he will give it voluntarily or through increased taxation. Those knowing how large a proportion of relief work in the past has depended upon the contributions of the workingman will see in Mr. Kirstein's words a warning to such persons of wealth as have been content to remain on the sidelines in a national crisis.

The army which is mobilizing to defend citizens from starvation and to preserve national morale throughout a grave test is no aimless horde of green recruits. It has had experience on the field. It is not dealing with theories. Millions are looking to it for succor. And it can conquer. Given the moral and financial support of which the United States, even after three years of economic trial, is capable, it can keep the enemy at bay. It cannot insure the future against similar attacks, though that must sooner or later be done. But it can insure the present. And it can show the world an unparalleled example of practical patriotism.

It is faced not only with a problem, but with an opportunity to bring the United States through a crisis in such a way as to leave the nation more closely knit and morally stronger than ever before.

## Bringing Back the Bicycle

POSSIBILITY of a return of bicycles to popularity is seen in their increased use in some parts of the country during recent months and the announcement that the cycle trade of the United States will spend $200,000 advertising them. While the revival of their use is not expected to rival the 'nineties, when their vogue was at its height, the trade is counting on a 20 per cent increase in production during the coming year.

If bicycles return in substantial numbers to American streets and highways, they will be welcomed as old friends. Many an old-timer who once pedaled his way to business or recreation will be tempted to mount a wheel again and try his mettle. Whether the boys and girls of this generation who get a bicycle will ever experience quite the thrill which their fathers and mothers did in the possession of one is open, of course, to doubt. They are too used to the luxury of the automobile, or even of airplanes, to experience the exquisite, pristine pleasure that one's first bicycle brought in the days of buggies, phaetons and two-seated "pleasure-wagons."

For many a country boy the bicycle brought the first enlargement of the radius of his movements and interests. Before the days of bicycles horses which had worked all day in the hayfield were not to be used in the evening, so father said, for trips to town, even on the night of the strawberry festival or the one-night stand of a traveling show in the town hall. A bicycle, on the contrary, was as tireless as the farm boy who "washed up" as soon as the milking was done and rode his bicycle two or three miles to the land of romance which the village typified.

A bicycle even made the road to the schoolhouse seem shorter. But it was on the Fourth of July, circus day, or at the time of the county fair, when a bicycle carried a boy as far as ten or twelve miles to the county seat, that it became indispensable. No matter if the road was deep in dust and sand and the town-line hill so steep that a dozen boys and girls cycling to Arcady together had to dismount and walk up, pushing their wheels beside them, there was always plenty of red lemonade and mountains of gingerbread waiting when they reached the fair grounds.

A "wheel" may not become as smart as an automobile or afford as great a "cruising radius," but instinctively one thinks of a boy and a bicycle as natural companions, perhaps as much as a boy and his dog. If the modern boy doesn't believe that a bicycle is the proper vehicle for the road to adventure and wholesome fun, let him ask his dad.

## Through a Shop Window

A PLEASING little pageant was staged the other day on New York's famous Fifth Avenue. The occasion was the opening of another shop on that fashionable thoroughfare by a hatter of renown with a record of nearly a half-century of activity, and was invested with quite the air of a city function.

Capt. William J. Pedrick, president of the Fifth Avenue Association—the Cerberus which keeps off the tramps and vagrant stores seeking to intrude—drove up to the door of the hat shop in an old-fashioned, horse-drawn coach painted dark blue, canary yellow and white. There he was met by the proprietor, who handed to the president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, accompanying Captain Pedrick, the key with which he opened the door of the new store.

There was a dedicatory address, of course. "The shopkeeper is an important factor in the economic and social orders of civilized life," the speaker said, adding:

> He performs the final function in production and distribution. Through him the demands of the consumer are supplied. . . . In a sense the retailer is the purchasing agent for his community.

Not a little of its dignity and much of its charm resides in the attractive and often artistic show windows of Fifth Avenue. *"Chose qui plaît est à demi vendue"*—that which pleases is half sold—is an axiom as familiar along the Avenue as it is on the Rue de la Paix, and its shopkeepers have shrewdly added appropriate advertising to clinch the sale.

Wide publicity might well be given to the idealism voiced in the concluding portion of the address of congratulation on his leadership in merchandising tendered to the owner of the hat shop. It was: "Storekeeping is a fine art, an absorbing passion, a beautiful, thrilling sport."

## Editorial Notes

A British telephone invention is said to do away completely with the echo. Having heard, during the course of his evening's dialing, the twelfth repetition of some "popular" song, the radio listener will hope that this telephone device can be adapted to the microphone.

Necessity seems to have mothered the invention of an entirely new type of paper shoe. When a motorist sought a Kansas tire shop for repairs the attendants were surprised to find that the blown-out tire harbored a folded newspaper instead or the usual inner shoe.

Given a little more time, chemistry, which already makes gasoline, oil, gas, asphalt and fur coats from the Alaskan seal, should get around to sealing wax.

## A Day's Work

"HORACE, I believe you ought to send a man out to our lot in Sunnydale Plaza and have him cut the weeds. You know we hope to build there some day and we want to have the good will of all our neighbors. What will they *think* of us, letting all those weeds go to seed and scatter all over their lawns. Besides, there's a village ordinance, and we ought to obey it."

Thus the good wife as summer wanes.

"Quite right, my dear, those weeds should be cut, but I shall do it myself. It's all foolishness to pay some husky loafer $5 just to cut a few weeds. Five-dollar bills are hard enough to get and this is a time for economy. Business is not so brisk but what I can take a day off. You can pack me a nice little lunch and I'll—"

"But, Horace, you haven't handled a scythe since that time you spent two weeks on Cousin Henry's farm and tried to help him mow the clover in the orchard, and you know what a time you—"

"Why, Jane, my dear girl, there's nothing to it. All you have to do is to swing back and forth like this—"

"And, besides, we haven't got a scythe."

"Well, Willenbrink has, and I can borrow it. You just fix up that lunch. Now I'd like some deviled eggs—"

"All right, Horace, go borrow your scythe, and I'll send you off on your picnic."

* * *

Willenbrink, it turned out, had intrusted his scythe to a colored man in the country who cut all Willenbrink's weeds free in return for the use of the implement. So Horace drove blithely in search of the scythe's custodian.

"Nossuh, he ain't yere. Nossuh, I do' know whethuh he's got a scy' or not. Nossuh. Ah couldn't give it to nobuddy 'thouten Mistah Willenbrink say so. 'Sides he's got 'em all locked up, nohow."

Ten miles out, and ten miles back. Undaunted, Horace tried the next day—with a note from Willenbrink. This time there was no difficulty, but it was obvious that its custodian was reluctant to part with that scythe.

Horace had driven forty miles—but he had his tool.

"Now, dear, I have put a big bottle of water in that bucket for you, and a bottle of milk, too, and I've filled the bucket with cracked ice. That will keep the milk and water cool. Then, later, when the ice melts, you can use it to bathe your face and neck. I've put a towel and wash cloth in your lunch basket. . . . Yes, I know you're no molly-coddle; but the sun is shining bright, and next to water inside, water outside will be what you want most. I won't tell you what I've put in your lunch basket; that will be a surprise. Don't let that vicious-looking weapon punch holes in the upholstery. Now, into your golf knickers and off you go!"

"That's the woman for you!" thought Horace, as he drove off on his fifteen-mile trip to Sunnydale Plaza. "Fixes a fellow up as though he were a five-year-old going off to kindergarten for the first time. And that job'll be a cinch. Really nothing to it. Lot's only about 150x150; let's see, that's less than an acre, isn't it? Let's see, 150 times 150, that's—let's see, fifteen fifteen's is 225. That's it, twenty-two hundred and fifty—or is it twenty-two thousand five hundred. Can't figure in the air like that. Anyhow, it's less than an acre. Ought to be done by noon. Don't know what I'll want with all that lunch after all those pancakes for breakfast. Anyhow—"

Supper was sizzling merrily on the gas range when Horace drove up on the driveway and laboriously unloaded one empty bucket, two empty bottles, one empty basket, one scythe—with a new handle—and an enormous bouquet of colorful wild flowers.

"Hello, Farmer Brown," sang out Jane. "Why all the hay? Oh, they're wild flowers, aren't they, though I expect the neighbors might have called them weeds. You've just time to take a bath and then come out to the supper table and tell me all about it. You look as though it did you good."

* * *

Horace, reddened by the sun, was strangely quiet at the table, although he did perk up when Jane remarked about the beauty of the bouquet.

"Yes, ironweed and goldenrod. Afraid the ironweed won't last, though. . . . Pass the bread, please. . . . And then the sky, it was glorious. Just the bluest kind of blue and the clouds the fleeciest white you ever saw. And, do you know, I saw a star in the sky as plainly as though it were night. Might have missed it, but for lying on my back and looking steadily at one part of the sky for some time."

"Oh, *that's* how you cut weeds, was it?"

"Well," sheepishly, "it did tucker a fellow. And it sure was hot. That water went good, too."

"Didn't I see a new handle on that scythe?"

"Yes, I'll tell you how it was. Lot of locust-sprouts in among the weeds here and there and one of them was tough, and that old handle had rotted away at the blade."

"Where'd you get the new one."

"Over at a neighborhood hardware store. He wanted a dollar and a half for it, but when I told him I could get the old one fixed for a quarter, he let me have it for a dollar and a quarter."

* * *

Horace needed no one to "rock him to sleep," as he expressed it, and early retirement was in order.

After the last light was out and good nights had been said, there came a voice from Jane's side of the room.

"You know, I've been wondering, dear, whether we did the right thing in not letting that man cut those weeds today. We hardly saved a thing by it. You used up at least three gallons of gas getting that scythe and two gallons more driving out to Sunnydale and back, and then that scythe handle cost a dollar and a quarter. You lost a day at the office. And that man has three children, Horace, and he hasn't much work. . . . But then, you did have such a nice outing, dear, and I loved the flowers you brought me—still—"

A long silence from Horace's side of the room.

Then—"Well, I guess we could give the man a day's work out there if he needs it."

"A day's work? That's all there was, didn't you say?"

Another long silence.

"Horace?"

No answer. Horace was asleep—or at any rate, he might have been. M. B.

## Notes From North Africa

**Army Aids Farmers**

THE arts of war are being followed by those of peace in French Morocco. In the Tounfit district General Goudot had his troops sow seed so that when a family submitted a case for adjustment he was able to allot it a certain area of ground ready sown with seed. For a long time the tribesmen thought this too good to be true, but now that harvest has come and they have had the help of French soldiers to gather it and have not been deprived of the fruit of their labors, they are very grateful, and have spread the good news among the Atlas tribes. French authorities have also provided seed for next season and are lending army transport animals to help the tribesmen.

* * *

**Turning Pests Into Profit**

Much interest has been aroused in Tunisia by inquiries from French fertilizer manufacturers for dried locusts, and it looks as if locusts may soon figure in the list of exports from French North Africa. At present it costs Tunisia a lot of money to destroy locusts, and everyone will be pleased if the locust plague can be turned into a source of profit. The local authorities at Gabes in Tunisia have promised that after the next locust invasion they will be able to guarantee deliveries of locusts that have been boiled in sea water and dried in the sun.

* * *

**Manna Meets Native Need**

Manna in the wilderness has been experienced in Algeria. In the desert in the southern portion of the Department of Oran there has been unusual barometric depression with much dry, dense mist, making visibility very bad for flying, and followed by severe sandstorms. These mists have been accompanied by falls of a whitish substance of a farinaceous nature, both tasteless and odorless, that covered tents and vegetation every morning. Some of the older natives remember a similar occurrence some 60 years ago which they still refer to as "l'année de la farine." This recurrence of manna in the wilderness has come at a time when there is a good deal of distress among the Algerian natives owing to the fall in agricultural values.

* * *

**Museum Calls To Chieftain**

One of the chief objects of a recent journey from Morocco to London made by El Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakesh, was to make a visit to the British Museum. Moroccan tribesmen call El Glaoui the Sultan of the Atlas, for he is one of the most powerful Moroccan chieftains. He is related to the ruling Sultan of Morocco, for in 1926 El Glaoui's daughter married the Sultan's eldest son. El Glaoui has modern tastes. He is interested in flying and wireless and golf. He has his own eighteen-hole golf course and was taught by a European golf professional.

* * *

**Cordiality In Colony**

Tunis is looking forward to an influx of American visitors next winter, according to Monsieur Manceron, French Resident-General there, who is confident that Tunis will surmount its present economic and financial difficulties. The fact that the colony is not so developed and modernized as Algeria and Morocco is no doubt an added attraction for many tourists. The source of a potential problem is that there are almost as many Italians in Tunis as French. In fact, up to the census last year the Italian population there was greater than the French. However, the French Resident-General states that the relations between the French and Italians are most cordial. The Italians enjoy all the rights and privileges of the French, and contribute a good deal to the prosperity of the country by their thrift and their industry.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Innocents Abroad—At the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Percy Waxman, which you published on Sept. 6, reminds me of my own distress at the distorted picture of American life presented in Hollywood films which I saw during a recent visit to England. In the United States one shrugs one's shoulders at some of the so-called humorous movies, designed without a doubt to entertain the moron, but when one finds the most vulgar and distasteful of these productions being exhibited abroad and assuming the rôle of interpreter to a public unacquainted with the country from which they emanate, one is naturally appalled.

The English friends who went to see the pictures with me had never crossed the Atlantic and were frankly perplexed by the type of character which the films portrayed, for none of the cast, neither the ones with whom one was expected to sympathize nor those it was intended should be condemned, appeared to possess any redeemable qualities beyond an alluring physique. The voices were not those of cultured Americans, the speech and manners certainly not those of the average educated citizen of the United States.

The performance received applause—but from a very small minority, probably of that class which presents difficulties for the educators of its own nation. The faces around me registered first amazement, then annoyance and finally the utmost contempt. With Mr. Waxman, I too wonder if the producers have any conception of the harm that is done the United States by the exhibition abroad of such grossly misleading motion pictures.

Medford, Mass. P. P. STRACHAN.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter entitled "Hollywood Paints the American" in the Sept. 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor interested me greatly.

My family and friends in Australia gain some of their knowledge of the United States from the talkies.

Letters speaking of the great opportunities to be had in New York and other American cities, where so much culture, art, education, inspection of new wonders in natural science, and visits to concerts and museums can be had free—broadening and enriching one's outlook—seem not to impress them so much as a talkie which shows violation of the law. And it is unusual for a mail to be delivered which does not ask how I avoid being maimed or killed by gangster bullets, or becoming an addict to strong drink.

May we soon see the day when the film tsars will begin to show America and Americans as they really are.

New York. MRS. ALICE L. SMITH.

### Britain's Financial Position

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Aug. 18 Dr. Thomas N. Carver says: "The countries which do not have prohibition are worse off than we are. Some of them are practically bankrupt. They owe us money which they cannot repay. England went off the gold standard. Wages are now paid in a depreciated currency," etc.

While every word of that may be true, I think the necessity for brevity has made the statement unintentionally misleading. Many readers will infer from it that England (he means Great Britain) is practically bankrupt and is one of those who owe money they cannot repay. The truth is that Great Britain is paying and always has paid all her debts, and she is continuing to pay the United States regularly, in accordance with her undertakings, in gold and not in a depreciated currency.

May I be permitted to add that there were never any signs of wholesale bankruptcy attacking British industry, and that the only effect of forsaking the gold standard was identical with that of a general tariff on imports.

Wimbledon, S.W. JAMES T. GRINSTON.